"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, fresh northerly to easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—A number of startling rumors are current in Rennes and Paris with regard to the Dreyfus case. One is to the effect that there were grave contradictions in the evidence of Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier before the Cour de Cassation, and that counsel for Dreyfus are preparing a coup, by which they will charge either the General or the former President with perjury An arrest would then follow instantly. Capt. Dreyfus is very weak, and only his will power is sustaining him. The public trial will be resumed on Saturday. Mrs. Emily Crawford says that it is likely Gen. Billot will declare he was misled when he said on his soul and conscience Dreyfus was a traitor. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons, said the Government had deliberately concluded that a gold standard was required for India, and that temporary failure of crops would not interfere with the policy decided upon. A writ of habeas corpus for the custody of Gladys Perot has been granted on behalf of the child's grandfather. If the custody of Gladys Perot is finally granted to Mr. Perot, the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot will not be pushed. German merchants have been officially advised to be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition. The Emperor of Germany has conferred the title of Prince on Count Von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador at Paris. London Truth announces that William Waldorf Astor can never be an English peer, as a law passed in the reign of William III. deprives the Crown of the right of conferring the honor on naturalized aliens. President Roca of the Argentine Republic arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to found a public library at Keighley, Yorkshire. The natives of Great Comoro Island are in revolt against the French authorities. The Belgian Premier, M. de Smet de Mayer, made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he said the Cabinet would endeavor to immediately settle the electoral question by the complete adoption of proportional representation. The Volksraad has not yet sent a reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint inquiry, and the Boers are taking strong defensive measures. A gloomy view of the situation is taken in Pretoria.—Pages 1, 2, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

The West India hurricane did considerable damage on the Island of Guadeloupe. Cable communication is interrupted.

Nearly all the staff officers of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn have resigned, their supposed object being to force Capt. Jennings out.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee met yesterday, received reports from the various subcomfittees, and arranged details of the reception.

A counterfeiter, J. C. Pollock, was yesterday captured at Pecos, Tex., having in his possession many negatives of bank notes, among them one of the Hanover National Bank of New York.

Page 2.

Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Sexton, and Patrick J. Ryan, attendants at the Manhattan State Hospital, were committed to the Tombs by Coroner Zucca pending the inquest in the case of James McGuire.

The report of Marquis Romano of the Italian Embassy on the lynching of Italians at Talluiah, La., was sent to the State Department yesterday. It presents the affair in a serious light.

Page 3.

By the falling of a pole which was being hoisted to the eighth floor of an uncompleted apartment house in West Eighty-first Street a laborer was injured and the building badly damaged.

Mrs. Nathan Kronman, who was attacked with a hatchet in her home Monday afternoon, died yesterday. Her husband was remanded in court until this morning.

Page 4.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company will give three days' vacation, with full pay, to each of its conductors and motormen who remained loyal during the recent Strike.

Dr. Charles M. Lamson, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died suddenly yesterday at St. Johnsbury, Vt., while taking a bicycle ride.

Six Councilmen who were not served with the order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court were before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Argument on their cases was postponed.

Page 5.

Numerous complaints against Gen. Brooke's administration of civil affairs in Cuba have retired the War Department to action and a full report has been called from the Governor-General.

Col. A. Cervantes and Capt. R. Arnanto, of El Reconcentrado, the Cuban paper recently suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, arrived in the city yesterday on their way to Washington to lay their protest before the Secretary of War.

In the New York Yacht Club run from New London to Gardiner's Bay, a distance of 30½ miles, Columbia beat Defender by 4 minutes and 1 second and Vigilant by 54 minutes and 8 seconds.

Page 6.

Dominican revolutionists crossed the frontier into Santo Domingo and took possession of Dajabon. The garrison retired and the foreigners left the city. A bill was introduced in the Dominican Congress to make part of the customs dues payable in paper money, which is to be publicly burned every month.

Page 12.

The method of the Police Department in dealing with robberies and burglaries was the subject to which the Mazet committee directed its inquiry yesterday.

Four young inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island made a dash for freedom by swimming yesterday. Two were captured after a chase. The others escaped.

Mrs. Emily J. Lowery, widow of Police Captain William B. Lowery, formerly in command of the Sixth Precinct, was found destitute in Brooklyn and sent to the almshouse.

Superintendent Carpenter of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island denied the charges against his management made by Inspector Dorr of the State Board of Charities.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, reserved decision on the appeal of Henry Clay Henderson, who was fined for disorderly conduct while acting as counsel for Capt. Price before the Mazet committee.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau has received a telegram stating that J. C. Pollock, alias McKibbon, has been arrested at Pecos, Texas, for making and circulating counterfeit United States notes. There were also captured with Pollock a negative for a Webster head $10 note, a Jackson head $5, a Garfield head $5, a $20 bank note of the Hanover National Bank of New York, and a Thomas head of $5; also a quantity of bond paper, cut to the proper note size, as well as a large quantity of inks and other material.

It is stated that Pollock is one of the most expert photographic counterfeiters in the country, and has already served a sentence in a penitentiary upon this charge. Subsequently he was again arrested for counterfeiting, but jumped his bail, since which time he has been running a biograph exhibition along the Mexican border.

It is stated that while in the penitentiary he was assigned to work in the prison photograph gallery, and succeeded in making a number of counterfeits of good workmanship, which he managed to dispose of to parties on the outside. He is said to be a very dangerous workman, and his arrest, after a search of several months, is regarded as an important event in the history of the service.

THE WELCOME TO DEWEY

Arranging Details for the Reception to the Admiral.

PLACE FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senator Raines Wants a Stand with Seats for 2,500 Persons—Gold Cup to be Presented.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and received reports from the various sub-committees intrusted with the details of the celebration. Senator John Raines and other members of the committee appointed by the State Legislature were present and took part in the discussion.

Senator Raines explained that the Legislative Committee was desirous of co-operating with the local committee. In fact, he said, it was the intention to leave everything in the hands of the latter. All his committee wanted was to have a place assigned to the State steamboat in the naval parade and a place for a grand stand designated so that the State officials could view the land parade. He suggested that the stand be located opposite the reviewing stand. The Legislature's quarters, he said, should be large enough to accommodate 2,500 persons. The cost of the erection of this stand will be defrayed by the State. It was the understanding that $65,000 of the $75,000 appropriated by the Legislature should be used for the transportation and maintenance of the National Guard of the State, who will take part in the land parade, the remainder of the appropriation to be used for incidental expenses.

Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee explained that it was planned to have the Olympia anchor in the lower bay, and that the Mayor, accompanied by distinguished visitors, should then pay his official visit to the Admiral. This part of the programme was accepted by the Legislative Committee, which withdrew after the Plan and Scope Committee, on the motion of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, adopted a resolution inviting the members of the Legislative committee to become the city's guests at the breakfast in honor of Admiral Dewey and at the ceremonies at the City Hall.

Some discussion was caused by a report from Gen. Butterfield to the effect that he had written Admiral Dewey requesting him, if possible, to reach the city on Saturday, Sept. 30. This, Gen. Butterfield said, would permit the naval parade to be held on Saturday, allow those who took part to rest on Sunday, and give State troops an opportunity to start for this city on Sunday. If this plan is carried out the land parade will take place on Monday. Major Gen. Roe entered a strong objection to this plan. The National Guardsmen, he said, would no doubt desire to see the naval parade, which they could not do if the suggestion of Gen. Butterfield were adopted. He favored bringing troops in before the naval parade and having the land parade take place the day following that on the water. No decision was reached.

Gen. Roe reported that the Committee on Land Parade had received many requests from secret and semi-military societies for places in the line. He contended that none of these should be admitted to participation, unless it were desired to extend the celebration over a week The Governor and State troops of Vermont Gen. Roe said, were anxious to have the right of the line in the parade because Admiral Dewey hails from that State. He advised that the usual custom of giving the United States Navy the place of honor, the United States Army, New York National Guard, and the troops of other States following in the order named, and a resolution directing him to carry out this plan was adopted. Troops of other States will be assigned to places in the line according to the time of admission of their States to the Union.

John P. Kane, Chairman of the Committee on Stands, made a partial report, in which he suggested the construction of stands in several places past which the parade will not pass. It was decided that the city's stands should be erected only at City Hall Park and Madison Square. The former will be large enough to accommodate 6,000 persons. Private individuals, it was decided, could erect such stands as they saw fit on their own property, with due regard to the city ordinances.

An animated discussion arose when the publishers of the official programme, H. T. Alder and H. C. Green, presented a sample of the programme. The publishers offered two designs, one to contain a small portrait and a large biographical sketch of each member of the Committee on Plan and Scope, the other to have a large picture and a small biography of each. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper course to pursue, for most of the members of the committee were anxious to see large portraits and complete histories of their lives in the book. It was finally decided, however, to have the portraits, but not the biographies, printed.

In this connection the committee deemed it advisable to warn the public against men who are canvassing for advertisements for alleged "official programmes." Several men, it has been reported to the committee, have been soliciting advertisements and using the name of the committee and the word "official" as a bait. The committee announced yesterday that Messrs. Alder & Green had been selected to publish the programme, and that it would contain no advertisements, but would be an artistic volume.

Gen. Butterfield, acting for the committee, has ordered a handsome gold loving cup, to be presented to Admiral Dewey as a souvenir of the reception. If the Aldermen pass the resolution giving the committee control of the funds appropriated by the City Government, the names of the Mayor and members of the Municipal Assembly will be engraved on the cup. Otherwise, Gen. Butterfield said, he would appeal to the public-spirited citizens of New York for contributions to defray its cost. He hoped the latter course would not be necessary, as it would deprive the cup of its value as an official gift. If, however, the Aldermen decline to accede to the committee's request, he said, the ceremonies at the City Hall would be conducted entirely by the Mayor and the committee, and the members of the Assembly, as a body, would not be invited to take part.

The following is a description of the loving cup as given by its designer: The form is Roman, with three Greek dolphin handles in green gold, and around the the neck of the cup are forty-five stars. The first panel contains a wreath of oak leaves of green gold, upon which rests an eagle supporting Dewey's portrait, chased around the collar of the foot of the cut is a rope tied in three knots, beneath which are the initials G. D., U. S. N., in green gold, with entwined dolphins and seaweed. The second panel contains the flagship Olympia, chased, beneath which are Admiralty stars, entwined dolphins, and seaweed, with the name U. S. S. Olympia. The third panel contains the inscription on the body, and on the foot the seal of New York City, with motto. The entire background of the cup is thickly chased Rose Marinus, and the foot is composed of closely bound oak leaves and three anchors

WANT DEWEY TO GO TO LONDON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The report that Admiral Dewey will go to Rome to-morrow, where he will be given an audience by the Pope, and will later visit London en route home attracted general interest at the Navy Department to-day, although the department has not been apprised of his programme.

For many reasons the officers of the navy would be pleased if the Admiral should visit London. The cordiality of the relations between the two countries and the fraternizing spirit shown by British and American army and navy officers toward each other would, they believe, insure for the Admiral a gratifying reception.

RECEPTIONS FOR DEWEY.

The Admiral Delighted with the Hospitality Extended Him.

NAPLES, Aug. 8.—Admiral Dewey exchanged visits to-day with the General commanding the army corps here.

The reception accorded the American Admiral by Vice Admiral Gonzales, Commander in Chief of the Maritime Department of Naples, yesterday was of a brilliant character, and Admiral Dewey is delighted with the cordial hospitality everywhere extended to him. Admiral Dewey said:

"I do not desire fêtes or demonstrations at home. It is enough for me that my country knows I did my duty as an officer."

Mr. Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, has gone to Sorrento, where he will give a luncheon to Admiral Dewey to-morrow.

Reduced Fares for the Reception.

The passenger agents of the Trunk Line Association met in this city yesterday and formulated a basis of rates to this city for the Dewey celebration. No change of rates was made from near-by points, but from points distant 125 miles or more a rate of one and one-third for the round trip was made. Tickets will be sold the day before and during the celebration, and will hold good for two days after that event is ended. The roads represented at yesterday's meeting of agents included the New York Central and Hudson River, West Shore, New York, Ontario and Western, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, New Jersey Central, Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio.

THE WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

Much Damage in the Island of Guadeloupe — No Fatalities Reported — Communication Interrupted.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 8.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a cyclone struck Point-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe. The disturbance lasted until nearly 4:30 P. M. Many houses had their roofs blown off and were flooded, and some of them were demolished, but no fatalities were reported. Twenty-three flatboats and fishing boats were sunk in the harbor, in addition to schooners, two small steamboats, and a steamship, the Hirondile, which were wrecked at other places. The Alcyon had her stern damaged. The French cruiser Cecile, which was in the harbor, did not suffer at all.

All communication with the interior of the island, where the damage done is considerable, has been interrupted. At Saintes two schooners were sunk and some flatboats were driven into the interior. The plantations suffered greatly.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 8.—Cable communication with the islands eastward of Puerto Rico is interrupted, it is supposed through the destruction of the land lines by a cyclone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—10:45 A. M.—The following bulletin was sent out to-day:

Telegraphic communication cut off east of Santiago, Cuba. Hurricane centre apparently moving toward Puerto Rico.

H. E. WILLIAMS,
Acting Chief United States Weather Bureau.

Cruiser New Orleans Puts to Sea.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 8.—The United States cruiser New Orleans put to sea this morning at 4 o'clock. The barometer then stood at 29.81. As this dispatch is filed the register shows 29.85.

MT. KISCO RESIDENTS AROUSED

Shoot and Cut Electric Light Wires That Were Being Strung Up in Maple Avenue.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—There was an exciting time on Maple Avenue at noon to-day when the Mount Kisco Electric Light Company made an attempt to string its wires through that street. The residents of the street do not want the wires strung in front of their property, and have said so right along, but to this the company paid no heed. To-day the linemen who are engaged in wiring the village for the company reached Maple Avenue. The linemen are not residents of the village, and were taken completely by surprise when violent opposition developed.

Foreman Frazer of the linemen was warned when he began to string his men along the avenue, preparatory to hoisting the wires on to the poles which had been previously set. He paid no attention to this. He had orders to string the wires and was doing his work. Then the residents of the avenue acted. Those who were at home ran out with shotguns and those who were absent were hurriedly summoned home. They also armed themselves and ordered that no more wires be strung.

The linemen did not mind the shotguns, for they correctly reasoned that no man would shoot another because of stringing wires. They went ahead with their work, while the residents stormed about and made threats, but did not shoot.

Finally the linemen put the wire past Alva L. Banks's place. They were repeatedly forbidden to do this by Mr. Banks. The wire had not yet been attached to the insulators, and lay along the poles, ready to tighten up. Then Mr. Banks caused the only shot of the day. His son is an expert rifle shot, and was quietly watching the proceedings, with his rifle under his arm.

His father told him the wire must come down. Virgil Banks, the son, is used to bringing down birds with rifle bullets, so he brought the wire down faster than was expected He simply threw up his piece, took aim, and the bullet severed the copper wire, which, thus cut in two, rattled off the poles and tangled up at either end.

Meanwhile Stephen Sarles, a druggist, employed a man to climb the pole in front of his store, at the corner, and the wire was cut there with nippers. This caused the other end of one of the sections to fall and another tangle. These actions undid the work of the linemen and gave them a job to untangle the wire. The residents then consulted, and determined upon a plan of campaign. While a delegation hurried away to get an injunction, the rest were to stand guard, and whenever the wire was put upon the poles Virgil Banks was to sever it with his rifle.

Meanwhile T. Elwood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco Bank and of the electric company, appeared on the scene and tried to reason with the Maple Avenue residents, but they were deaf to his arguments. The Sheriff was notified there might be some trouble, and several deputies appeared to prevent breaches of the peace and damage to the company's property. Mr. Carpenter finally called off the men and set them to work on other streets. Up to to-night no injunction had been served restraining the company from stringing the wires.

RIPPOWAN WOOLEN MILLS SOLD.

Bought In by Former Owners and May Be Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 8.—An auction sale of the plush and woolen mills of the Rippowan Woolen Mills Company, at North Mianus, authorized by the Superior Court, took place to-day. The property consists of 100 acres of land, with mill buildings thoroughly equipped. Last Autumn an assignment was made, and the mill closed down, throwing many men out of employment.

Many millowners were present to-day from Sanford, Me.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Newberne, N. Y., and New York City. The property was sold to Thomas I. Raymond of South Norwalk, acting for the Rippowan Company. President Springer of the Rippowan Company purchased the equipments of the mill.

It is understood that the company will be reorganized, and that the mill is to be reopened in a few months.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

Alumni Protest Against Plan to Crush the Brotherhood.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Brother Fabrician who was deposed as President of St. John's College by the General of the Christian Brothers at Paris, left to-day for New York. He will sail for Paris in about a week.

Last night a dinner was given in his honor at the Raleigh by the Alumni of the college. Speeches were made expressing regret and indignation over the attitude of the General in trying to crush the Christian Brothers in this country, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the Alumni of the schools and colleges of the brothers throughout the country to join in a petition to the Pope. The resolutions recite the great work done in these schools, and protest against their extinction.

It is understood that, in spite of the fact that Brother Fabrician and the other college Presidents who have been deposed by the General were driven from their positions for teaching the classics, the authorities of St. John's College will continue to teach them. In that case, it is probable that they in turn will be deposed.

CHINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE?

Italian Government Said to Have Received Confirmation of Report that It Has Been Concluded.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Italian Government has received positive confirmation of the report that China and Japan have concluded an alliance.

The Russian Minister to China, M. de Giers, addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) recently, warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offense to Russia and that the consequences to China would be most serious.

KIPLING'S BOOK THROWN OUT.

Sunday School in Indiana Finds that It Was "Fairly Reeking with Profanity"—Objects to Its Slang.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Rudyard Kipling has been boycotted by the Sunday School of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Crawfordsville. Some time ago the Sunday school purchased a number of new books for its library of Methodist publishers of Cincinnati, and as these books came from what was regarded as the fountain head of pure literature, little attention was paid to several volumes that were thrown in for good measure.

Among these was Kipling's "Drums of the Fore and Aft," which finally came into the family of a man who declared that it was "fairly reeking with profanity, and the most outrageous slang." Fortifying himself with numerous quotations, he went before the Sunday school authorities, and as a result the offending book was thrown out of the library.

THE PEROT ABDUCTION CASE.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for the Custody of the Child Granted—Dramatic Developments Likely.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A writ of habeas corpus for the custody of Gladys Perot, the daughter of Mrs. William Y. Perot, who is charged with abducting the child from Baltimore, has been granted to Newton Crane on behalf of W. H. Perot, father-in-law of Mrs. Perot, but has not yet been served.

Mr. Crane said to-day that the writ would be immediately served; that the mother and child would appear in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, and that he had no doubt the custody of Gladys would be immediately granted to Mr. Perot, in accordance with the judgment of the Maryland court, in which case the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot will be dropped, as Mr. Perot, Sr., does not desire to prosecute the case against the mother. Mr. Crane added that he expects dramatic developments, as, in the event of the writ being served on Mrs. Perot while en route to the Bow Street Police Court, she and the child will forthwith be taken to the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, and explanations as to her inability to appear at Bow Street will have to be made. If the circumstances compel a trial of the case at Bow Street, Mr. Crane intimates that he will produce evidence of episodes in the mother's career which will create considerable sensation.

Charles Matthews, whom Mrs. Perot retained as leading counsel, threw up the case yesterday.

SECRETARY YOUNGS ILL.

Taken Down with Typhoid Fever—Attack Not Serious.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—W. J. Youngs, private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, who has been visiting at his fraternity lodge, Chi Psi, in Ithaca, was yesterday taken sick with typhoid fever. The attack is slight, and no serious consequences are feared by his physician.

SHOE MEN MAY FORM TRUST.

Meet in Philadelphia to Discuss a National Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Shoe manufacturers, representing Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Rochester, New York, and Lynn, Mass., met here to-day to consider the advisability of forming a National organization. The Cincinnati representatives are the leaders in the movement.

This is the third attempt to bring such a body into existence, the other two having been made in Baltimore and Washington. In all, ninety-five manufacturers were present to-day.

MACHINERY FOR BROOKLYN DOCK

Nearly 1,000 Bids Opened by the Navy Department Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Navy Department to-day opened the bids for the machinery of the Brooklyn Dry Dock, which was destroyed by fire last Spring. There were a large number of bidders, and it will take several days to determine which of them is the lowest in the several classes.

In electric apparatus, for a complete power plant the three lowest bidders were the Bullock Electric Company, $190,000; the General Electric Company, $180,000, and the Westinghouse Company, $165,000. For the six cranes, the bids ranged from $35,000 to $60,000. Apparently the lowest bidders for the cranes were Spaulding & Hurnichver, the Morgan Company, and the Niles Tool Works. For the other apparatus there were 908 bids, ranging from $149,800 to $189,000. Of these the General Electric and the Westinghouse Company put in the lowest.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT SPLIT.

Staff Officers Trying to Force Capt. Jennings Out—Troop C Election.

It became known yesterday that nearly all the staff officers of the Fourteenth Regiment had tendered their resignations to Col. Clayton. This action, it is understood, is a move to force Capt. Jennings to surrender his commission, he having refused to resign when requested to do so by Col. Clayton about a week ago. It is understood that Col. Clayton will not accept the resignations of the staff officers, but will ask them to remain in the regiment.

Capt. Jennings was one of the officers most active in opposing the election of Clayton to the Colonecy of the regiment. Col. Clayton, it is said, probably will appeal to Gov. Roosevelt to take some action with regard to Capt. Jennings that will lead to the latter's retirement from the regiment.

The election of Clayton to the Colonecy of the Fourteenth Regiment has left Troop C without a Captain, and an election to fill the vacancy has been called. It is likely that Lieut. Charles I. Debervois will be chosen to the command of the troop.

CARNEGIE AN AMERICAN.

Declines a British Office, but Gives £10,000 for a Library.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to found a public library at Keighley, Yorkshire.

Mr. Carnegie has telegraphed from Skibo Castle as follows:

"I have no intention to perform the duties of Justice of the Peace or of the Deputy Lieutenantship. I understand these offices are usually held by the owner of the Skibo estates. In my case they are only honorary, as I am an American citizen."

MONTREAL BANK FAILURES

Ville Marie and Jacques Cartier Suspensions Unexpected.

THE CANADIAN BANKING ACT

Establishes a Monopoly Among the Wealthy Institutions—Depositors Only Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The financial excitement of the past two weeks in Montreal which followed the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie and the temporary closing of its doors by the Jacques Cartier Bank, followed in turn by heavy runs on the Hochelaga Bank, the Bank National, and also, in a minor degree, on all the other banks of the city, has brought out in a very striking light both the strong points and the deficiencies of the Canadian Banking act. Ever since the adoption in 189 of the act under which banking is at present carried on in the Dominion, the Canadian banking system has been the admiration of bank officials and financiers the world over, and when the flurry among the local institutions came, at a period of remarkable prosperity, and without any warning so far as the general public was concerned, the greatest surprise was occasioned.

The immediate cause of the suspension of the Ville Marie Bank was, of course, the defalcation of its cashier with some $58,000 of the bank's funds. This precipitated a run on the bank by its depositors, and the management, finding themselves unable to meet the demands upon them, closed the doors, which still remain closed. The effect of this was to cause a feeling of mistrust in the minds of small depositors, especially among the French Canadians, many of whom still remembered the losses occasioned by the failure of the Banque du Peuple. A run was made on the Banque Jacques Cartier, and its cash reserves not being sufficient to meet all its engagements at so sudden a call it also decided to suspend, and its doors have not yet been reopened. Runs on other banks were made, but as the demands were met in full the excitement soon subsided.

Various surmises have been advanced as to the real cause of the embarrassment of the banks, for the embezzlement of so comparatively insignificant a sum as $58,000 seemed hardly sufficient to occasion the closing of two separate institutions and persistent runs on others. It was thought, for instance, that an explanation might lie in the fact that so many Canadians had been investing in mines of all sorts and in all parts of the country during the past two or three years. There is no doubt that a great deal of Canadian money has been going into mines, but it is stated by bank officials that none of the banks have been advancing money on mining securities, so that this circumstance seems not to have affected the situation.

The true explanation of the situation is to be found in the provisions of the present Canadian Bank act, which establishes a practical banking monopoly among the more wealthy of the banks and fails to provide for periodic inspection by properly constituted Government officials. The investigation being taken into the affairs of the Banque Ville Marie has so far revealed the fact that there has been a considerable overcirculation of bills, a circumstance which would have been detected had there been a proper Government inspection. A further amendment to the act seems also to be called for, to prevent a bank from taking over permanently its own stock, or, in any case, where stock is held as a lien to insist that this should be clearly shown in the monthly bank statement returned to the Government.

The Bank act makes the existence of banks with a small capital a very precarious one. The necessity for large capital is imperative under the branch system peculiar to Canadian banking. The idea of a local bank for local purposes only does not obtain, hence a new institution, in order to compete with its neighbors, is required at once to establish branches in different parts of the country, and in order to do this a large capital is necessary. According to the law no bank may receive incorporation that has not a minimum capital stock of $500,000. Since 1885 not a single banking institution has been established, and of the fourteen chartered since 1850 only five have been able to meet the requirements of the law and actually commence business; of these, four, counting the Banque Ville Marie, have since gone into liquidation.

The absolute security of note holders at the expense of the depositors, is another feature of the Canadian banking system which has been illustrated in the past two weeks. One of the main features of the law is the bank circulation redemption fund. This is in the nature of a guarantee fund for the redemption of any bank notes which may have suspended, and is drawn upon in case the redemption of such notes on the part of the liquidator is delayed beyond a period of sixty days after the suspension. Each bank is required to keep on deposit with the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its average circulation, such fund to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The notes of any bank that has failed bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of failure, until notice is given by the receiver that he is ready to redeem them; and if this notice is not published within two months from the date of suspension the notes are taken up out of this fund, regardless of the proportion which the bank may have contributed toward it.

Note issues are a first charge on the assets of a bank in case of insolvency, any debt due to the Dominion Government a second charge, and any to the Government of any Province a third charge. This provides almost absolute safety for the note issue and for the Government deposits. The interests of the depositors, however, appear to have been sacrificed in attaining this end, and considering the enormous strides which the system of deposit banking is making in Canada, and which is gradually displacing the issue feature, the question arises as to whether these interests are not the higher. In the case of the present failure of the Ville Marie Bank, notes of that bank are evidently accepted at par, but how the depositors will come out of the crash is still problematical.

AUTOGRAPHS MAY BE SOLD.

Post Office Department in a Quandary Over Its Files.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Acting Postmaster General Heath is in somewhat of a quandary over what to do with the old files which have been accumulating in the department. They will have to be disposed of when the department moves to its new home, and some time ago it was decided that they should be burned.

Among the old files are many papers which contain the autographs of public men, and the announcement that they would be burned brought a swarm of autograph collectors to the office. Then it was discovered that there was doubt about the power of the Postmaster General to dispose of them at all without an act of Congress. This question is now under consideration by the legal advisers of the department.

If it turns out that the Postmaster General has power to dispose of them, they may be sold instead of being burned.

UNCONSCIOUS BUT MIRTHFUL.

Chicago Man Has Laughed Unremittingly Since Monday Evening.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Julius Mattas, a laborer, last evening surprised the members of his family by bursting forth into peals of laughter. His mirth appeared to be unceasing, and after an unremitting spell of half an hour Mrs. Mattas became alarmed and sent for neighbors.

Still Mattas laughed. The situation began to look grave in the eyes of his anxious friends, but still Mattas laughed.

The police were called and Mattas, still laughing boisterously was assisted into the blue wagon. At the hospital a stern-faced physician looked gravely at the mirthful patient, and said he thought it must be a case of poisoning, but still Mattas laughed.

Mattas was unconscious to-day, but still laughing, and those who attended were nonplussed.

BATTLE NEAR SAN FERNANDO.

Army of 6,000 Filipinos Defeated with Heavy Loss—Our Loss 20 Killed and Wounded.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—12:25 P. M.—Gen. MacArthur's force, consisting of 4,000 men, advanced five miles beyond San Fernando to-day and, encountered and defeated a Filipino force of 6,000 men. The enemy retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The American loss, killed and wounded was twenty.

NO PEERAGE FOR MR. ASTOR.

A Law Passed in the Reign of William III. Makes It Impossible—He Can Be Knighted or Made a Baronet.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Henry Labouchère says in Truth:

"The rumor that Mr. William Waldorf Astor will soon be raised to the peerage assumes what is impossible. A law passed in the reign of William III. deprives the Crown of the power of conferring the rank of peer upon naturalized aliens. It was enacted because the King was converting too many Dutch republicans into British peers.

"A Baronet or a Knight Mr. Astor could be, and, if he is ready to pay, there is no doubt that he will find no difficulty in negotiating the matter."

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY RETURNS.

Says He Saw Mr. Croker in England, but Had No Formal Conference with Him.

William C. Whitney reached home, after a six weeks' vacation trip in Europe, on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday afternoon. He was met by his son, Harry Payne Whitney, President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Thomas F. Ryan, and other friends. From the steamship's pier, in Hoboken, Mr. Whitney went directly to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

"I have simply been loafing," said Mr. Whitney, when asked about his trip. "I have not paid any attention to business, or politics, and am happily still in utter ignorance of how those matters have shaped themselves here. I went abroad for rest and recreation, and I obtained both. It is true that I bought some horses in England. Nothing very expensive, but I bought two of Haggin's best yearlings. I am going to leave them all over there, and let them show what they can do. They seem to do better in England than they do here.

"There is no truth in the story that I have engaged Sloan to ride for me. He is engaged by Beresford. No, I had not heard that Sloan had expressed a desire to ride for me There is nothing in that."

Mr. Whitney traveled quietly through Great Britain, France, and Germany. He did not see Admiral Dewey, and had no opinion to express with regard to the Dreyfus case. Although he saw Richard Croker he had no conference with him. When told of John D. Crimmins's allegation that Tammany Hall has the business operations of this city by the throat, and particularly the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Whitney glanced at President Vreeland and laughingly remarked: "Well, I guess Mr. Crimmins knows."

Mr. Whitney said that there was nothing about his business plans for the future that would warrant any public statement.

LLOYD TEVIS'S WILL FILED.

$15,000,000 Estate Left the Widow—No Provision for Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The will of Lloyd Tevis, who died July 26, was filed for probate yesterday by Susan G. Tevis, his widow. The entire estate, stated in the petition to exceed $1,000,000 in value, although it is believed to be worth more than $15,000,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Tevis, and she will administer the estate. After making the bequest, the testator continued:

"I hereby declare that in making this will I am fully mindful of my children, Margaret S. Bland, wife of Gordon Blanding; Louise Tevis Sharon, wife of Frederick W. Sharon; Harry T. Tevis, Hugh Tevis, and William S. Tevis, and that my omission to make any provision for them by this will is intentional; and I commend my said children to the care and affection of my said wife, in whom I have full faith and confidence."

TO PUBLICLY BURN HIS BOOKS.

Former Agnostic Becomes Converted to Christianity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that on the evening of Aug. 15 the elegantly bound volumes which compose the library of Marshal C. Waggoner, formerly a pronounced agnostic, will be burned in the middle of the street in front of Memorial United Brethren Church, in that City.

Mr. Waggoner was recently converted to Christianity and made a public declaration of faith a few weeks ago, when he became a member of the United Brethren Church. The library in question is valued at several thousand dollars.

NEW YORKERS UPSET IN WATER.

Sloop Yacht Triton Capsizes Off East Moriches—All Are Rescued.

EAST MORICHES L. I., Aug. 8.—The sloop yacht Triton upset off this place to-day. Those on board were thrown into the water, but were rescued by the catboat Minnehaha.

The two yachts were sailing in company. Capt. Bishop was in command of the Triton and A. B. Lawrence was sailing the Minnehaha. The parties on the two boats were New York residents, who are staying at Quogue for the Summer.

When off this place the Triton was struck by a sudden puff of wind and went over on her beam and then capsized. Besides Capt. Bishop the party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. N. Brower, Miss Ellen Marvin, Miss Mary Bogardus, Miss Marion Brower, Miss Elizabeth Creevey, and William S. Creevey of New York.

The Minnehaha was but a short distance away, and went about to the aid of those thrown into the water. All had gotten to the overturned boat, and were holding on. They were aided into the Minnehaha and brought ashore. The Triton was beached and righted.

Inquiry Court for Dolphin Collision.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—A court of inquiry to investigate the collision of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin with the ferryboat New York, in New York Harbor last week, convened at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. The court is made up of Capt. George Haudleigh, Commander D. J. Pillsbury, Commander P. H. Delano, and Capt. Moses of the Marine Corps, sitting as Judge Advocate General, all officers stationed at the yard. It is thought that the sessions will be adjourned daily until the Dolphin returns from Portland.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

STARTLING RUMORS IN DREYFUS CASE

It May Result in the Arrest of Mercier or Casimir-Perier.

BILLOT TO OWN HIS ERROR?

Dreyfus's Physical Condition is Causing Anxiety.

Kept Up Only by Will Power—He Expected Immediate Freedom—Public Trial to be Resumed Saturday.

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RENNES, Aug. 8.—Maître Demange, the principal counsel for Capt. Dreyfus

charge either Gen. Mercier or M. Casimir-Perier with perjury, under Article 127 of the Military Code.

An arrest would then occur instantly while the trial was still proceeding.

CAPT. DREYFUS VERY WEAK.

RENNES, Aug. 8.—The condition of Dreyfus is disquieting. His wonderful will power alone is lending him strength to go through the present ordeal. Physically, he is extremely weak. His stomach refuses all solid food, and he is only able to take milk. His family is very anxious.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Temps says Dreyfus was greatly astonished at the fact that he was brought into court a prisoner. He believed, according to this paper, that he was entering into the judicial formalities of an immediate rehabilitation, and was thanking Gen. de Boisdeffre for the revision of his case. He said, in a firm voice:

"Then it is still necessary to struggle!"

"Dreyfus," the Temps continues, "will be more surprised when he sees the 300 documents, contained in the dossier, on matters entirely outside his case."

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

RENNES, Aug. 8.—The court-martial was only able this morning to consider part of the secret dossier. The documents were submitted to the Judges in the order in which they were classified. Gen. Chanoine gave lucid explanations of the points which were not clear to Col. Jouaust. Gen. Chanoine took the documents individually and explained them.

Major Carrière will later on state the conclusions he draws from the dossier, and Maîtres Labori and Demange, who listened with close attention to Gen. Chanoine's explanations, did not enter into the discussion on the subject, to-day's consideration of the dossier being of a general character, and more in the nature of a preliminary examination.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE LYCEE.

The police arrangements in the vicinity of the Lycée this morning were exactly the same as those of yesterday, but not more than 100 persons had gathered at the early hour—6:30 o'clock—fixed for the opening of the day's proceedings. Capt. Dreyfus was conducted to the Lycée at 6:15 o'clock, and exactly the same precautions were observed as on yesterday. As soon as Dreyfus was inside the Lycée, however, the police cordons were removed, and the few spectators were allowed to circulate freely in the streets around the building.

No demonstration was made upon the arrival on foot of Maître Labori or Maître Demange, counsel for Dreyfus; the members of the court-martial, or of Gen. Chanoine, formerly Minister of War, who attends the court to give necessary explanations as to the secret dossier. Gen. Chanoine appeared in uniform. His presence will, it is expected, be needed to-day or to-morrow. Then M. Paleologue, one of the officials of the Foreign Office, will take up the task of enlightening the Judges regarding the dossier.

Gen. Chanoine was accompanied by an officer carrying a leather wallet, in which were M. Chamoin's notes and other papers referring to the dossier, which itself remains in a strong box in a room contiguous to the courtroom. This box is guarded night and day by an officer specially detailed for this duty.

The secret sitting lasted until 11:45, when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BIG CROWD AWAITS DREYFUS.

A much bigger crowd than that of yesterday assembled, in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of Dreyfus during the few seconds occupied by him in crossing the Avenue de la Gare on his way back from the Lycée to his prison. At the conclusion of the sitting the crowd, numbering about 2,000 persons and composed purely of sightseers, was allowed to pass freely before the Lycée until a few moments before Dreyfus emerged. Then the Chief of the Gendarmerie made a sign to his assistant, who blew a whistle. The clatter of hoofs was heard, and a moment later a strong detachment of mounted gendarmes, followed by gendarmes on foot, galloped into the avenue from a side street, wheeled round, and divided into two detachments, stretching across the avenue, and cleared a space of 300 yards in front of the Lycée. The horsemen rode on the sidewalks, clearing everybody out. Even the newspaper men were driven away. Then a detachment of infantry, headed by a bugler, dashed up at the double and formed across the avenue from the door of the Lycée to the postern gate of the Manutention. The soldiers were stationed shoulder to shoulder, facing outward and toward the spectators, who were crushed behind the mounted gendarmes, a hundred yards off.

Soon afterward somebody shouted, "Here he is!" and the spectators, many of whom had come from neighboring towns expressly to see Dreyfus, craned their necks and stood on tiptoe, hoping to catch a view of the famous prisoner as, preceded and followed by gendarmes and with a Captain of gendarmes beside him, he passed through the lane of soldiers, with a quick, military step, his eyes fixed straight in front, and with soldierly bearing, but with the slight jerky movement of the left arm and shoulder of the officer accustomed always to resting his hand on the hilt of his sword. The crowd just perceived the prisoner's head and shoulders as he passed by the gaps between the infantrymen, whose red képis, dark blue tunics, and bright red, baggy trousers threw a band of color across the roadway.

Less than a minute was occupied in crossing the roadway, and immediately after Dreyfus reached the wall of the Manutention the postern gate was thrown open and he disappeared within. The shrill whistle was heard again, the gendarmes wheeled round, and galloped back to their barracks, the crowd quickly dispersed, and in a few minutes the vicinity of the Lycée was almost deserted.

In the meanwhile Col. Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial, Major Carrière, the official representative of the Government, and Gen. Chanoine, all in full uniform, left the Lycée by the main portal, the crowd saluting them respectfully.

STORY OF THE DOSSIER.

The secret dossier is so called to distinguish it from the regular or legal file of documents connected with the case. The presence of such a secret file was first made known by Gen. de Pellieux at the first Zola trial, who described it as "le secret dossier judiciaire." It was then believed that the file contained documents whose exposure would cause a rupture of peaceful relations between France and Germany. This point has been insisted on from time to time by the conspirators of the General Staff.

When Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart succeeded Col. Sandherr as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, he examined the secret dossier, which was in the archives under his care, and found that it contained only four documents. These were the letters that had passed between Schwarzkoppen and his colleague of the Italian Embassy, Panizzardi. One of the letters was the famous "ce canaille de D——" document, which, at the Dreyfus court-martial, in 1894, was read so as to refer to the prisoner by the substitution of his name for the initial D. In its judgment rendered June 3 last the Cour de Cassation established this fact, and also pointed out that Gen. Mercier was implicated in the illegality.

Capt. Cuignet, who examined the secret dossier a few months ago and testified to its particulars before the Cour de Cassation, said that he found 400 pieces. It was evident also that since the file had been formed there had not only been additions made to it, but that subtractions had also taken place. Cuignet divided the file as follows: 1. Pieces to be relied on 2. Pieces that are forgeries. 3. Pieces wanting.

In the first division comes, of course, the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, which it has been proved does not refer to Dreyfus, and certain messages that passed between Paris Embassies and Berlin and Rome, that were intercepted by the French Government and to which various interpretations have been given. There is one in cipher which Picquart construes as follows:

"You doubt? My proof is that my informant (Esterhazy) is an officer. I have seen his brevet. True, only a regimental officer; but I assure you he brings his information, every bit of it, straight from the Intelligence Bureau. I cannot communicate directly with Henry."

Sandherr did not agree with Picquart's translation of the cipher. Cuignet and Cavaignac made one which came nearer to implicating Dreyfus.

This is one example concerning which nothing can be certain in the absence of the authentic key. To this division of the dossier also belong commentaries on the pieces written by Du Paty de Clam.

First among the forged documents comes the famous Henry forgery of November, 1896, which contains the name "Dreyfus" in full. Then there are the Kaiser Wilhelm letters addressed to Von Münster, and some even to Dreyfus himself, concerning which Rochefort made such a fuss in December, 1897. In one of these remarkable epistles the Kaiser is made to inquire after "Mme. Dreyfus and the children"! And there are others, which, it is said, quite as clearly indicate the stupidity of the forgers.

Among the absent documents is one which would clearly establish the innocence of Dreyfus. In the envelope that should contain it is a version which an appended foot note says was obtained orally from Du Paty de Clam. It reads as follows:

"Capt. Dreyfus is arrested. The Minister of War has proofs of his relation with Germany. All my precautions are taken."

The original, in cipher, was sent Nov. 2, 1894, by Panizzardi to the Italian Headquarters Staff in Rome. Its true translation is positively known to be:

"If the Captain has had no relations with you, perhaps it would be well to charge our Ambassador to make public an official denial, in order to avoid the comments of the press."

Various renderings were made of this dispatch before the original was taken from the archives. None of them were deemed satisfactory by the bureau. According to Mercier, no use was made of any of the versions at the time of the first Dreyfus court-martial. Yet Le Figaro recently declared, on what it asserts to be high authority, that the garbled version of Du Paty de Clam was actually read out to the Judges.

This will give an idea of what the Rennes court-martial is now examining behind closed doors. Various reasons have been given for this secrecy.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS HELD.

Three Men Accused of Causing the Death of James McGuire Sent to the Tombs by the Coroner.

Coroner Zucca yesterday continued his investigation into the death of James McGuire, who, it is alleged, was killed by attendants in the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island. The four keepers who were arrested Monday night, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Sexton, Patrick J. Ryan, and Martin Whyte, were arraigned before him at his office in the Criminal Court Building.

The Coroner first listened to the testimony of Dr. John T. W. Rowe, Assistant Superintendent of the male department of the hospital. The doctor testified that McGuire was admitted to the hospital on June 21, and at that time was quiet mentally and in excellent physical condition. On or about July 11, however, his temperament became uncertain, and violent outbreaks were anticipated at any time. He was very powerful in physique, and was generally aggressive and quarrelsome. Last Saturday Dr. Rowe was informed by Dr. Spellman that McGuire had had a violent outbreak and had knocked down one of his attendants, and that three men had been required to subdue him. After the affray his appearance was so alarming that stimulants were administered, which were of no avail, however, the patient dying a few moments later. Dr. Rowe had the body placed upon a bed and examined it, and, finding a number of ribs broken and other injuries, suspended the three attendants from duty pending an investigation. He then reported the case to the Coroner.

Dr. Dwight S. Spellman, assistant physician at the hospital, testified that he was summoned by Attendant McConnell about 10 o'clock Saturday morning to attend to McGuire, O'Connell reporting that the patient had been violent and was restrained with difficulty. Upon Dr. Spellman's arrival in the ward he found McGuire sitting in a rocking chair in a critical condition, and despite the administration of restoratives, the patient died shortly after. He then questioned some of the workmen who were about the ward, but they disclaimed any knowledge of the affair. He testified that Martin Whyte was an attendant in charge of the pantry, and had nothing to do with the immediate care of the patient.

Whyte, who was an eye witness of the whole affair, was asked by the Coroner to make a statement. He said that as he was coming out of a closet, he saw Attendant Sexton standing in front of it, and that McGuire was advancing toward Sexton in a threatening manner. The next instant he saw McGuire strike Sexton in the neck, and at that moment Ryan and O'Connell rushed to Sexton's assistance, seizing McGuire by the arms and forcing him to the floor. McGuire then began to use his legs and arms as if he were trying to strike the attendants. When he saw that the attendants were able to cope with McGuire he turned his attention to the other patients. He denied taking any part in the affair. O'Connell, Sexton, and Ryan made no statement to the Coroner.

On the strength of the evidence presented Coroner Zucca decided to commit O'Connell, Sexton, and Ryan to the Tombs pending the result of an inquest, which will be held next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Coroner was satisfied that Whyte had taken no part in the affair, and committed him to the House of Detention for witnesses.

The official report of Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams of the autopsy performed Monday night on the body of McGuire, shows the following injuries: Fracture of six ribs, right side; bruising of intestines, with rupture of the abdominal membranes; a deep grooving of the first four ribs on the right side, as if the victim had been struck with an iron bar or hard club, and other minor injuries. According to the physician's report, death resulted from hemorrhage and shock.

$75,000 FIRE IN CARLISLE, KY.

350,000 Pounds of Tobacco and Some Buildings Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The little town of Carlisle, Ky., was visited to-day by a disastrous fire. The flames swept over an area of two squares, burning six large buildings, the coal and lumber yards, and the stock pens. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Among the buildings destroyed was the brick warehouse of S. G. Rogers, containing 350,000 pounds of tobacco. The loss on this building alone, and its contents, amounts to $40,000. Only about half the loss is covered by insurance.

KILLED IN A DUEL IN CUBA.

Kansas Man, a Former Rough Rider, Shot by a Cuban Officer.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 8.—News has been received here that J. L. Green, a well-known young college student of this city, who for the last two years has been in Cuba, first as a Major in the Cuban Army and later as an officer in Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was killed in a duel at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, last Friday by an officer in the Cuban army.

The trouble between Green and the Cuban officer originated in Havana last March. The Cuban was the aggressor and challenged Green to a duel. Green, who was from a Southern family, immediately accepted the challenge, but the Cuban refused to fight.

Early last week the men met at Sancti Spiritus and the quarrel was renewed.

Chicago Strike Called Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—After a tie-up of eleven days the sympathetic strike of the building trades was called off this afternoon by the special committee appointed last Friday to settle matters in controversy. All unions represented in the Building Trades Council, will handle union-made brick, no matter where it is manufactured, and so will trade unionists on the South Side. Brickmakers and all striking members of the building trades unions are free to return to work immediately.

Detective Sergeant's Child Killed.

Beatrice, the two and one-half-year-old daughter of Detective Sergt. Henry Lang, was instantly killed last evening by falling out of the fourth-story window of her home at 887 Columbus Avenue. The child, who was one of six, was watching the elevated trains passing the window, and leaned out too far. Her father, who was on duty at the Central Office, was notified of the accident.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

ALASKAN BOUNDARY CASE

Ambassador Choate Says There Will Be No War Over It.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING

Lord Strathcona Expects a Satisfactory Settlement—Comment on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was interviewed to-day in regard to the recent "war or arbitration" speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier. He said:

"There will be no war. It is safe to say that no amount of politics or politicians in either country could occasion war in this connection."

The Ambassador, continuing, said that the Canadian Parliament was on the eve of dissolution and the leaders of both parties had to speak. Mr. Choate seemed to think that the latter circumstance explained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position, and he was inclined to attach little importance to the Premier's remarks. Mr. Choate added that the negotiations were progressing, "but," he explained, "they are always slow, and I can say nothing at present as to their status."

Regarding Mr. Choate's statement, the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, said:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remark was merely a figure of speech and not a political dodge, as intimated by Mr. Choate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not descend to such a thing, nor did he in any way mean to challenge the United States. No sensible man could regard war as possible, but Canada is simply taking a leaf out of the United States' book in demanding now what the United States demanded in the Venezuela case.

"Canada is now a nation, though closely allied to Great Britain. As such she must protect her rights. We merely ask for an equitable settlement through arbitration, following the United States' lead. We believe President McKinley is thoroughly in earnest in his endeavor to have the question honestly settled. The misinterpretation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks by the United States press is unfortunate. Any bitterness or abuse by the Canadian press is absolutely unauthorized. The negotiations are progressing and I believe a satisfactory settlement of the Alaska question will be achieved."

Mr. Choate will leave London to-morrow for a three weeks' tour in Scotland.

SIR WILFRID DENIES INTERVIEW.

Says He Did Not Use the Words Published by Fitzpatrick.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 8.—Mr. Davin, in the House of Commons to-day, once more brought the Fitzpatrick interview to the attention of the Premier. In reply, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was an interview in a Washington newspaper which attributed to him words of a certain character, but he did not propose to notice that. The interview was not published by him, and Mr. Fitzpatrick put words in his mouth for which he was not responsible. If he wished to say anything to be published he would say it himself in his own way, and not through another.

So far he had received no invitation from the Chicago authorities to the demonstration, but he had learned that one was coming, and when it did come he would certainly treat it with the courtesy that was due it, not because of the position he held, but because of the relations between us and our neighbors.

THE STRIKE ON THE SUN.

Many Applications for Work Received by the Publishers—Strikers Say They Won Over Newcomers.

There was very little change in the situation of the strike of the Sun compositors yesterday. The paper came out with eight pages in the morning, and the first edition of the Evening Sun was half an hour late in getting out into the street.

At the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6, it was said that over one hundred printers and pressmen from neighboring cities and towns had come to town yesterday in response to letters and telegrams promising them steady employment with good pay. The union pickets, it was said, managed to intercept the newcomers and took them to the headquarters of the union, where they were cared for. They will be sent back to their homes at the expense of the union.

At the Sun office it was said that over 500 applications had been received from printers and stereotypers all over the country who are anxious to live in New York. Mr. Laffan said they were going slowly in selecting the best men, and they would soon be out of the difficulty. The old men were willing to come back, but it was said that they were being prevented by force from doing so. Mr. Laffan expected The Sun to come out to-day with ten pages. As to the stories spread by the union that The Sun was reducing wages, Mr. Laffan denounced them as untrue. The Sun had always paid the best wages, and intended to do so.

At the office of The Sun late last night it was said that the publishers had nothing to add to what had been published regarding the strike in its composing and stereotyping department.

Up to a late hour last night a wagon, guarded by Pinkerton men was bringing galley after galley of matter from job printing officers for the morning paper. Just before midnight ten printers arrived at the office of the newspaper and were at once put to work.

The Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 held a meeting last evening and levied an assessment of 4 per cent. on the earnings of members, to be continued indefinitely. This sum will realize several thousand dollars per week.

Four stereotypers working in The Sun office under the direction of the Stereotypers' Union quit work last night at 12 o'clock, and they allege that as they left the building they were assaulted by Pinkerton detectives. They admit that they quit by a prearranged plan in order to embarrass The Sun. They give their names as A. T. Bertrand, Joseph A. Columbine, Max Longbart, and Thomas Lucas.

Bertrand and Longbart have bruises about the head, which they claim were inflicted by Pinkerton men as they went down "a dark passage" leading from the stereotyping room to the business office of the paper. Lucas has lost one tooth and has another injured. Columbine claims to have been hit several times as he went along the dark passage. President John F. Conner of the Stereotypers' Union said that his organization will to-day make an effort to secure warrants for the arrest of the men alleged to have committed the assault.

When inquiry was made at the office of The Sun regarding the affair the employes in charge declared they knew nothing about it.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HELD.

Elder Holmes and Mrs. Bratz to Answer in Chicago for the Death of Mrs. Flanders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—De Witt C. Holmes, an Elder of Dr. Dowie's Zion, and Mrs. Henrika Bratz, also connected with this institution, were to-day arrested and taken to the county jail, where they must remain until called upon to answer for the death of Mrs. Annette Flanders, at 1,608 Indiana Avenue, July 28. Mrs. Flanders died under their ministrations, and, it is claimed, got no medicine but prayers.

The husband of the dead woman stood with bared head in the little basement room at 22 Adams Street, where the inquest was held, and, as the man and woman whom he blames for the loss of his wife were being led away by the police, he joyfully exclaimed: "At last! That is just what I have been doing a little praying for on my own hook."

Stripped of its formal phraseology, the verdict of the jury reads as follows:

"We, the Coroner's jury, find that Mrs. Annette Flanders came to her death from peritonitis and puerperal septicæmia at St. Luke's Hospital, caused by criminal negligence and malpractice on the part of De Witt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrika Bratz."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ITALIAN LYNCHING CASES

Marquis Romano's Report to the Italian Embassy.

SENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Presents the Affair in Serious Light—Long Time Elapsed Between the First and Last Murder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the complete report made by the Marquis Romano, Secretary of the Italian Embassy here, on his personal investigation of the recent lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La.

The report presents the affair in a serious light, and the Italian authorities regard the lynching as of unusual atrocity and without the mitigating circumstances which had been urged in previous affairs of this kind.

In describing the first affray which led up to the lynching, Marquis Romano's report states that Dr. Hodges was the first to draw his weapon, and that not until he had fired one shot and was about to fire another at Charles Difata, who was at that time prostrate on the ground, did the brother, Joe Difata, fire his shotgun from the store near by. This last shot, it is pointed out, was in defense of the fallen brother, and was not a wanton attack upon Dr. Hodges.

The circumstances leading up to the affray are described in detail. According to this account, Charles Difata was alone when Dr. Hodges passed. There is no effort made in the report to obscure the fact that Charles Difata made the first offensive overture. But it is contended that this was not accompanied by the use of firearms nor by a movement to draw one. It is said, however, that Charles Difata upbraided Dr. Hodges in an offensive way for having killed an animal, and accompanied this by a blow of the first. Then, it is stated, Dr. Hodges shot at Difata.

Whether or not the shot took effect, it was not possible for the Italian authorities to learn, as the bodies of the men, after being lynched, were disfigured and disposed of. But, at all events, it is stated that Charles Difata was on the ground after the shot from Dr. Hodges's weapon. At this point Joe Difata made his appearance, and seeing his brother down and a second shot about to be fired, he shot at Dr. Hodges.

Then followed the lynching of these two Italians, Joe Difata and Charles Difata. The mob took them before they had been arrested.

Up to this point, according to the Italian report, only these two Italians had figured in the affair. The account goes on to state that throughout the occurrence the three other Italians, Frank Difata, Joseph Feducio, and John Cerami, were in another street and did not know what was going on. It is stated that they did not take part in the attack on Dr. Hodges, and that they did not even know of it until some time after, when the local officers came to arrest them. This arrest was accomplished and the three Italians were placed in jail. The report then brings out that the mob, having already lynched Charles and Joe Difata, turned their attention to the three Italians under arrest. Two of these men, Joseph Feducio and Frank Difata, were first taken from the officers and lynched. Subsequently, and some little time afterward, the mob returned and took John Cerami and lynched him.

In this circumstantial way the report brings out that the mob made three distinct movements against the Italians, and that there was sufficient time for blood to cool and for the anger of the lynchers to abate, after they had disposed of the first two men. Particular importance is laid upon this feature, for while, it is said, there may have been some extenuating circumstances in visiting such summary punishment on those immediately concerned in the affray with Dr. Hodges, yet the time which elapsed before the second and third lynchings is regarded as making them particularly atrocious.

The full report has been forwarded to the Italian Foreign Office, and a copy of it has been placed in the hands of the State Department.

FOSTER'S REPORT DIFFERENT.

Governor of Louisiana Does Not Agree on Facts with Marquis Romano —Victims Were Citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 8.—The Marquis Romano left last night for Washington, D. C. He was sent here from the Italian Embassy in Washington to investigate the lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah, and goes back with a lot of papers and statements.

He took considerable evidence in Wicksburg as to the citizenship of the five men, and, according to it, they were all loyal subjects of King Humbert. When he visited Gov. Foster, however, and found in the Executive Mansion the court documents from Madison Parish, showing when and where the three Difata brothers were naturalized and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, the Marquis was not so sure about his evidence gathered in Wicksburg. The report of the special envoy and that of Gov. Foster clash at nearly every point.

It was evidently decided that the case was one for the Washington authorities to represent, the two Governments to consider, and therefore the scene of the contention has been transferred from New Orleans to Washington.

POOLING OF RAILWAY EARNINGS

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—"Necessary changes in the interstate commerce law" was the question under discussion at the banquet of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers at the Auditorium, held last evening, and the two speakers invited to address the gathering were Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and General Manager Paul Morton of the Santa Fé system. The remedy for existing evils advocated by both was legalized pooling of railway earnings, and Mr. Knapp said stress also on the necessity of giving the Interstate Commission power to regulate maximum rates.

Commissioner Knapp did not think it necessary, he said, to make any argument as to the right of the general Government to exercise control over a railway, the only question being what form that control is to take. He assumed that any further legislation should be on the same general lines as the present law. Its principles are acknowledged to be beneficial, he said, and what is needed is further legislation to make those principles effective. He did not think the commission should prescribe rates, but should let the railways do that. Any scheme of public control over railways assumes a legal rate, he added, binding alike on carrier and shipper, "a common, open, public rate." Continuing, he said:

"My belief is that the time has come for uniform classification throughout the United States, not that the same rate shall be charged throughout the country, but that the same article shall be in the same classification."

Three remedies had been suggested, he added. One was municipal ownership of the railroads; that he did not believe prudent or desired by the people. Another was a common ownership of all roads, a vast consolidation of all railway interests. This, Mr. Knapp believed, was impracticable, both for financial and political reasons. Then came legalizing pooling, and this plan he favored. The remark brought applause from the railway people present, but the others remained silent.

Virginia Negro Lynched.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 8.—Daniel Thompson, colored, twenty years of age, was lynched here at 11:30 to-night for attempting an assault upon Lillian Clarke, the eight-year-old daughter of Edward Clarke, residing on Patrick Street. The police made a determined effort to prevent the mob, which gathered around the jail about 11 o'clock from obtaining possession of the prisoner, but were unsuccessful. The door was broken in, and during the scuffle which ensued Chief of Police Webster was hurt.

May Be Fatally Stabbed.

In a fight over a grudge at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday James McCoy, thirty years old, a bartender of 524 West Twenty-seventh Street, was stabbed in the groin and back by James Brennan of 317 West Fortieth Street. McCoy was so severely injured that he was hurried to Bellevue Hospital and a Coroner was called to take his ante-mortem statement. Brennan escaped.

MAYOR QUINCY WILL NOT RUN.

Positively Declines to be the Democratic Candidate for a Third Term as Mayor of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Mayor Quincy has been asked by the "Board of Strategy," as the inner circle of the Democratic City Committee is called, if he will be a compromise candidate for Mayor this Fall, and he has told the board positively and finally that he will not run.

The Mayor declared that his business interests were such that he could no longer neglect them, and he could not under any circumstances think of being a candidate for a third term.

FACTION FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District Declare Open War on Dady-Atterbury Forces.

The anti-Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury forces in the Republican Party in Brooklyn declared open war upon the leaders of the local organization last night. A largely attended meeting of this faction of the party was held in Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, at which Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Executive Committee, and Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the General Committee, were mercilessly hauled over the coals.

Col. Dady was especially an object of attack. He was called a "traitor," an "embalmed Democrat," and many other things of like character. The meeting, it was understood, was to be an anti-Woodruff affair, but the Lieutenant Governor was only mildly criticised. The speakers generally referred to him more in sorrow than in anger. They seemed to think that he was all right at heart, but that he was keeping bad political company.

The meeting was confined to the Republican voters of the Twelfth Assembly District and such others as were in sympathy with the opposition to the present leaders of the organization. W. K. Cleverley presided in the absence of Frank Squiers, who was unable to be present. Mr. Squiers sent a letter, in which he expressed full sympathy with the objects of the meeting and roundly scored Col. Dady. William A. Pendergast was the principal speaker of the evening. The other speakers were Edward Kessler, W. H. Hendrickson, and Col. F. M. Craft.

Mr. Hendrickson offered a resolution to the effect that those at the meeting support at the coming primaries the opponents to the further control of the local organization by the Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury combination. This resolution was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved, on motion of Edward Kessler amended by Mr. Prendergast, that a committee be appointed in the Twelfth Assembly District to name a ticket in that district to be voted on at the September primaries, and that similar action be urged in other districts. This resolution was also adopted.

While the meeting was in progress about twenty supporters of the machine leaders attempted to gain admission to the hall, but they were turned away with as much politeness as possible under the circumstances.

JACOB WORTH HOME AGAIN.

His Attitude in the Fight Against Dady Not Disclosed.

Ex-County Clerk Jacob Worth, the former Republican leader of Kings County, returned from Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Worth was met at the pier by ex-Sheriff Buttling, his most intimate friend, who accompanied him to the Grand Central Station, where he took a train for Saratoga.

Mr. Buttling said last evening that Mr. Worth's health had been completely restored, and that he would return to Brooklyn next week. The ex-Sheriff would not, however, explain why Mr. Worth had come home two months sooner than he had originally intended, nor would he say whether or not Mr. Worth would take part in the present fight against Mr. Atterbury and Col. Dady.

PREDICTS DEFEAT FOR QUIGG.

Amasa Thornton Also Sees Barren Victory Ahead for Sheehan.

In the opinion of Amasa Thornton, County Chairman L. E. Quigg will suffer his worst Waterloo next Fall when he attempts to elect his Republican-Citizens' Union fusion nominees to the Assembly.

While believing that John C. Sheehan will win in the primaries in the Ninth District, Mr. Thornton says his victory will be a barren one, as he will be practically powerless in Tammany Hall councils.

"It will be a case of about thirty against five," said Mr. Thornton. "The fight should have been made against Tammany, not within its fold."

"SPELLBINDERS" FOR KENTUCKY

Goebel Democrats Ask Orators to Help Elect Their Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It is reported here that the Goebel managers are going to flood Kentucky with "spellbinders" to aid the imperiled cause of the candidate. Orators of National prominence will be imported, as was done by the Republicans in New York in 1898, to convince the Kentuckians that the campaign is a National one, and that State issues are of little consequence.

Besides Mr. Bryan, it is said that the first influx of orators will include Senator Daniel of Virginia, Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, John J. Lentz of Ohio, and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota.

KENTUCKY'S IMPORTANT POSITION.

Bimetallist Says Democratic Victory There Would Help Silver.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—John W. Tomlinson, Chairman of the Democratic Bimetallism Convention, in an interview says:

"The contest in Kentucky may have an important bearing on the status of silver in the United States Senate. At present the body is a tie on the question. If the gold Senator from Kentucky and the one in Louisiana are displaced by silver men, it would give the silver forces a majority of two, even should they fail to displace gold Senators in States like Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, West Virginia, Michigan, Wyoming, and others whose terms expire in 1901. It is of the utmost importance that the Democrats carry the day in Kentucky."

No Fusion in Georgia Next Year.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.—A conference of Populist leaders of this State was held here to-day. They determined to put up a State, county, and municipal ticket next year. The conference declared against fusion, holding that the party in this State was stronger than ever before, and outlined a middle-of the-road policy.

Chairman Odell Takes the Reins.

Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, resumed work at the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He has taken rooms at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, and will devote his time between that place and the State headquarters until the Fall campaign begins.

English Warship Sinks a Vessel.

TORQUAY, England, Aug. 8.—The British battleship Sans Pareil, while returning from the manoeuvres sank the full-rigged ship East Lothian last night off the Lizard. One man was drowned. The warship communicated the news to the other ships of the fleet by wireless telegraphy. The East Lothian was a British ship of 1,389 tons. She left Manilla Feb. 9 for Nantes, France, where she arrived July 21.

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TRANSVAAL OUTLOOK UGLY

Generally Believed Mr. Chamberlain's Proposal Will Be Rejected.

BOERS PREPARING FOR WAR

Uitlanders Compelled to Fight for the Republic by a Special Article Added to the Constitution.

PRETORIA, Aug. 8.—The reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission of inquiry has not yet been forwarded, and the Transvaal Government is still deliberating.

Various rumors are current regarding the result of the secret sessions of the Volksraad, but no official announcement has been made.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"By a special article added to the Grondwet (the Constitution of the Transvaal) the President is authorized, in the event of war, rebellion, or other emergency, to proclaim martial law, and to compel every inhabitant of the republic to bear arms in its defense.

"The Pretoria forts are being strengthened, and Boer agents are buying up all the available draught oxen in Bechuanaland."

The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says:

"A gloomy view is taken here of the whole situation. The general impression in Boer circles is that Mr. Chamberlain is forcing on a war, and that consequently it would be futile to make advances."

All the dispatches from the South African correspondents of the morning papers take it for granted that the secret session of the Volksraad will confirm the rejection of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, but leave the way open to continue negotiations.

They also dwell upon the serious situation thus arising and upon the consternation of the Uitlanders over the addition to the Grondwet compelling them to fight for the Transvaal, which seems to indicate that the Transvaal Government is expecting hostilities.

DELCASSE'S MISSION FAILS?

Said Not to Have Strengthened the Franco-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing with reference to the mission of Theophile Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now in the Russian capital, says:

"I learn from a good source that M. Delcassé, in his conferences with the Russian Foreign Minister, has failed in his endeavor to strengthen the Franco-Russian alliance by placing Russia's colonial policy on a basis of absolute solidarity with that of France.

"Count Muravieff approved and even urged a Franco-German rapprochement. Nothing was arranged about the Czar's visit to Paris during the exposition. M. Delcassé will not stop in Berlin on his way home."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northerly to easterly winds

The high area in the North is slowly disappearing, and the temperatures over this district are rising, except from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward. High temperatures continue elsewhere. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic States, Middle Mississippi Valley, and over Western Lake Superior. Conditions remain practically unchanged in the Pacific Coast and plateau States, showers continuing on the northern plateau. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for today and to-morrow in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and also in Northern Florida. The temperatures will rise slowly from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and continue high elsewhere. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be mostly easterly to southerly and fresh. During Tuesday telegraphic communication with the islands of the West Indies east of Santo Domingo was cut off. The hurricane center was apparently approaching Puerto Rico. Hurricane warnings were carried westward to Santiago, Cuba, and shipping bound north and east from Cuban and Jamaica ports was advised to remain in port.

The record temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	75	64	66
6 A. M.	73	63	66
9 A. M.	79	76	73
12 M.	85	75	78
3 P. M.	86	79	79
6 P. M.	84	77	77
9 P. M.	79	73	72
12 P. M.	75	68	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¼
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1898	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 5:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 55 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Herbert H. D. Pierce, St. Petersburg, Russia; H. T. Parker, London.

ASTOR—Gov. J. R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.

MANHATTAN—Mrs. Leonard W. Wood, Santiago, Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mgr. Tovon, Archbishop of Lima, Peru; Mgr. Pinredon, Bishop of Puno; Mgr. Ballen, Bishop of Oneqlipa; Mgr. Sarcia, Trigoyen, Lima; W. P. Harrity, Philadelphia; Mme. De Guzman, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. the Hon. J

MRS. ANNIE KRONMAN DEAD

Woman Assaulted in Her Home Did Not Regain Consciousness.

HUSBAND REMANDED IN COURT

Said to Have Been Seen Issuing from House About the Time the Crime Was Committed.

Mrs. Annie Kronman, who was attacked with a hatchet by some person or persons unknown in her flat at 266 West Thirty-fifth Street Monday afternoon, died in the Roosevelt Hospital shortly before 9 o'clock yesteray morning. It was realized from the moment she was taken there that she could not survive her wounds. The surgeons did all that was possible to prolong her life in the hope that she would recover consciousness sufficiently to recount the circumstances of the crime and tell whether she knew her assailant or assailants. A detective remained at her bedside to the end, but it is understood that she passed away without having regained consciousness.

Her husband, Nathan Kronman, who says he discovered her lying senseless in a pool of blood just inside the door of their flat when he returned home Monday evening at 6:30, and who at all events gave the alarm at that hour, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court in the morning. The fact that Mrs. Kronman had died was not known at the time, and at the request of the police he was remanded back to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station until this morning, in order to afford the detective an opportunity to ascertain how he passed his time from 12:30 on Monday, when he left his business house at 193 Reade Street, until the hour he alleges he returned home.

The strongest clue that tends to connect him with the commission of the crime is the assertion of George West, a negro truckman, whose stand is just outside the entrance to the Kronman flathouse. He says he saw Mr. Kronman come out of the house at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, and that he cannot be mistaken, as he knows the prisoner well.

Miss Ida McGinnis, daughter of Mrs. McGinnis, the janitress of the house, says that she was in the hallway outside the Kronman flat at 1:30 o'clock and heard voices within, one of which was that of a man. The conversation was not in angry tones.

West and the Italian ice and coal dealer, Giuseppe Cocaldo, who says that he talked with Mrs. Kronman through the dumb waiter shaft shortly after 1 o'clock, are both detained as witnesses.

POLICE VERY RETICENT.

It is pretty well established that the crime was committed early in the afternoon. As far as can be learned, for the police are very reticent, Kronman's chance of clearing himself rests principally upon his being able to prove that he did not call at his home between 1 and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. The account he is known to have given of his movements prior and ulterior to the hour and a half mentioned has been proved to be correct.

One assumption is that he did visit his home, for he was within a few blocks of it at 1 o'clock, and that he assailed his wife in a sudden fit of passionate anger during a quarrel.

Another theory advanced is that a burglar gained entrance to the flat through a window which could have been reached by means of a ladder from the roof of 264, which is about two feet lower than the window in question; that he was discovered by Mrs. Kronman, who ran toward the door of the flat, and that in his fear of being captured he seized the hatchet and struck her down.

That the latter hypothesis is receiving the serious consideration of the police is evident from a statement made last night by Acting Captain Cooney. "There are nearly fifty men working on this case," said the Captain, "and an arrest may be made at any moment."

"Do you suspect Nathan Kronman?" he was asked.

"I can say nothing about that at this juncture," was the reply.

"What is your theory of the case?"

"I cannot tell you that, either. All I will say is that various lines and clues are being followed up and that nothing will be left undone to bring the murder home to whoever committed it."

There were stolen from the flat one pair of diamond earrings five and one-half carats each; one lady's gold watch, one crescent brooch, studded with fifteen diamonds; one gold chain, all presents to Mrs. Kronman from her husband. Bills to the amount of $150 were found inside Mrs. Kronman's corset when she was disrobed at the hospital.

Mr. Kronman's relatives, friends, and business associates scout the idea that he committed the crime. Those sufficiently intimate with him to know say that he was wholly devoted to his wife.

WHAT KRONMAN SAYS.

This is how Mr. Kronman says he passed his time after he left his place of business, in Reade Street at 12:30: From there he went to the office of Dr. John R. Lane, dentist, at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, to have his false teeth adjusted; thence he repaired to the residence of Mrs. Helen Brockman, a friend, at 54 East Seventh Street, where he remained until 3:30 o'clock; then he started back to his office, and at the corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway chanced to meet Mme. Graf of 22 Pike Street, a relative, and escorted her to the Brooklyn Bridge, where he put her on a Coney Island car; next he went to his office, which was closed, took $20 from the safe, and went home, where he arrived about 6:30. The $20 was found upon him when he was arrested, and the money is in Capt. Cooney's possession.

Nathan E. Greenberger, Mr. Kronman's confidential clerk, when seen at the office, at 193 Reade Street, said: "Mr. Kronman came down yesterday at 8:30 and remained till 12:30. He then went out, saying that he was going up town to see his dentist, Dr. Lane. He had not returned when we closed the store, at 4:15, but he did so later, for this morning I found that he had taken $20 from the safe.

Dr. John R. Lane said: "Mr. Kronman called at my office at about 1 o'clock, as near as I can remember. I first saw him on July 22, when he came to have some bridge work done. This was completed on Friday last. Yesterday afternoon he came again because the bridge required readjustment. He remained about fifteen minutes. He remarked, in the course of conversation, that his wife's teeth required fixing, and that he would bring her around next week. He had previously spoken to me about her, and I judged from his manner that he must be devoted to her."

Mrs. Brockman is a widow, and she lives with three of her children. She said she had known Mr. Kronman for a long time, but did not know his wife. She came from Carlesh, a town in Russian Poland, where Mr. Kronman was also born. When he learned this fact he became interested in the family, and used to visit them every two or three weeks. Her married daughter, Mrs. Max Sontheimer, who lives at No. 66 in the same street, was with her on Monday when Mr. Kronman called at about 2:30. They passed an hour chatting, and incidentally he joined them in a game of cards. At about 3:30 he left, saying that he must return to his office.

MEETING WITH MRS. GRAF.

Mme. Graf is a dressmaker and resides with her husband. She is a native of Carlesh and has known Mr. Kronman all her life. One of her cousins, she says, married his sister. She has made all Mrs. Kronman's dresses since she has been in the country. Mr. Kronman had often invited her and her husband to visit him at his store.

On Monday she had to go to Coney Island on business, and took a Chambers Street car to go to the Bridge. She passed her destination inadvertently, and finding herself near Kronman's place thought she would call there and see him. She had been there several times before, but had never found him in. He was not there, but at the corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, as she was returning toward the Bridge, she met him. This was about 4:30. He accompanied her to the Bridge and put her on her car.

Her husband, Mr. Graf, said it was impossible that Kronman could have killed his wife. "I never knew a man to be more fond of a woman than he was of Anne," he said. "There was nothing too good for her, and he was always talking about her. He wanted her to dress well, but she lost all interest in her appearance, and, in fact, in everything else, after she lost her little girl eight years ago. Kronman used to say that his wife's inconsolable grief and the loss of their child were the only shadows in his life. He came here from his native place about nineteen years ago, practically penniless, and has prospered, and is very proud of the fact."

Mr. Kronman's cousin, Mr. Seiffer, of 139 Division Street, and Mrs. Seiffer said that a kinder husband than Kronman had been it would be hard to find. "He simply adored his wife," said Mrs. Seiffer. "They were married fourteen years ago. She was not a widow, as has been said. There was one child born of the union. Her name was Bertha. She died eight years ago at the age of 2½ years. It was a terrible blow to the mother, and she never got over it. Her husband sought to cheer her, but in vain. She would spend whole days looking at the child's portrait, and sobbing, 'Oh! give me back my Birdie. I cannot live without her.' She would not be comforted. Mr. Kronman urged her to engage a companion, but she would not. She shut herself up with her baby's picture, and only pleaded to be left alone.

COULD NOT BELIEVE HIM GUILTY.

She did not care to be visited even by her friends whose company she formerly enjoyed. She used to be fond of jewelry. Her husband bought her diamonds, but she would not wear them. He would buy all kinds of things for her, but she took no interest in them. He was always talking about her. It was 'my Annie this' and 'my Annie that.' He told us that he would gladly give all that he had amassed if it would bring his wife's spirits back. Nothing will make me believe for a moment that he could have harmed her."

Morris Jacobs of 342 East Eightieth Street, brother-in-law of the murdered woman, called at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday, and, after sending in food to the prisoner, remained there several hours. He had previously been to the hospital. He said there had been a coolness between his wife and her sister, Mrs. Kronman and the former had not seen her for about a year.

"My sister-in-law did not encourage our visits," he said. "She showed a disposition to keep to herself as she got on in the world, so we didn't trouble to call upon her. I don't believe for a moment that Nathan killed her. He was too fond of her. In fact, he was kinder to her than she was to him. It is not true, as reported, that she had $40,000 when she was married to him. Four hundred would be nearer the mark."

Mrs. Jacobs said last night that Mrs. Kronman was attacked in her hallway two years ago. "My sister told me," declared Mrs. Jacobs, "that she fought her assailant away until help was coming, and that as he ran off he said with an oath that he would 'get them yet,' meaning her jewels. You can imagine the effect on my sister. She has been terribly nervous ever since, and was in constant fear that the thief would come back.

"She would often wake up at night and tell Nathan she knew burglars were about, and he had hard times quieting her fears. She even asked him to get rid of the diamonds, and he actually thought about it, as he believed it would prevent more worry. I am sure Nathan is innocent. The jewelry was worth about $1,500."

Mrs. Kronman's other immediate relatives in this country, Mrs. Jacobs said, are her brother Adolph Hultz, who is a waiter at a hotel at Sheepshead Bay, and two sisters, Mrs. David Bosch of 307 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Sarah Turk of 336 West Forty-second Street.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Dr. E. J. Donlin, the Coroner's physician, performed an autopsy on the body last evening. He expressed the opinion that the woman was surprised and struck down without a struggle of any sort. He believes she was first hit from behind.

He found a wound on the top and right side of the head, walnut-shaped; brains and broken bones issuing from this wound; a similar wound on the left side of an ovoid shape, and brain tissue and bones coming from it; a gash on the left side of the face from the corner of the mouth backward and down, four and a half inches long; a second gash crossing this at an acute angle and almost as long; a two-inch gash in the left frontal bone, and another under the left eye.

Dr. Donlin made a careful examination of the organs and found all in good condition, showing Mrs. Kronman to have been in perfect health.

Several fruit commission merchants in the fruit district were questioned concerning Mr. Kronman's business status and habits. They declared that they had always known him to be a steady and persevering business man, very regular in his habits. The fact that he was this was shown by the way he had succeeded.

He began as a peddler of fruit about nineteen years ago. He then obtained employment as a salesman with F. H. Lester, fruit merchant of 97 Park Place.

About ten years ago he started as a jobber in a poor grade of fruit in a small office at 193 Reade Street, and gradually prospered, until now his sale and store room extends through to Chambers Street.

Mr. Kronman was informed at noon yesterday that his wife was dead. He had evidently anticipated a fatal outcome of her injuries, and received the news with relative fortitude.

MOSS WANTS TO SEE KRONMAN.

Mazet Counsel Orders Capt. Cooney to Bring the Prisoner Before the Committee To-day.

An interesting development in the Kronman case yesterday afternoon was the receipt by Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station of a subpoena from Lawyer Moss of the Mazet committee commanding him to appear before the committee this morning with "the body of Nathan Kronman."

"I cannot understand it at all," said Cooney, "it is too much for me. I do not see what the Mazet committee can possibly want with Kronman, and very much doubt their authority to compel me to bring a prisoner who is charged with murder."

"Will you refuse to obey the summons?" was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied. "I will do whatever I am advised to do by Coroner Fitzpatrick, who now has charge of the case. Coroner Fitzpatrick could not be seen up to a late hour, and what he will do could not be ascertained.

Lawyer Moss was seen at his home and asked if it were true that he had sent a summons to Capt. Cooney to appear with Kronman before the Mazet committee this morning. Mr. Moss seemed annoyed, and after a little hesitation said:

"Now, you know I won't talk about that. You knew I would not talk about it before you asked. I never talk about those things."

"But this is such an extraordinary proceeding. Won't you make an exception in this case?"

"I have nothing to say."

"You will neither affirm nor deny it?"

"I have nothing to say."

And then the door was closed.

TERMS OF METHODIST BISHOPS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The General Conference of the Methodist Church, which has never met in Chicago, but will meet next May in the Auditorium, will not only have to select a number of Bishops, but will discuss the propriety of shortening the Bishops' term of office to eight or even four years.

From the beginning of its history in the United States the Methodist Church has selected its Bishops for life. Their salaries vary from year to year, according to the amount of funds at the disposal of the book company, but it is always large for a Methodist preacher, and in 1899 it is $4,700. Even when a Bishop is superannuated and retired from active work his salary is $3,000.

It has long appeared to the ordinary Methodist preacher that there were serious objections to conferring these powers, honors, and emoluments on Bishops for life. They object to the disparity between the Bishop's luxurious position and the pastorate of the average preacher, who has to struggle along on $1,000 or $1,500 a year and be subject to removal every year, and consider that it is an oppressive tax on the Church to support Bishops long after they are retired.

The Methodist laymen are even more active than the preachers in urging this change. The motive generally imputed to them is the desire to prevent what they regard as a waste of church funds, as so many Bishops who are no longer able to discharge their duties draw pay.

The Grand Republic Delayed.

The steamer Grand Republic, on her regular 5 o'clock trip from Rockaway Beach to New York yesterday, was delayed fifteen minutes owing to an accident in her engine room. While the vessel was off Manhattan Beach a valve of the circulating pump gave way, necessitating a stop for repairs. Capt. Pease explained the nature of the accident to such of the passengers as noticed the escape of steam and there was no excitement. The usual moonlight trip of the steamer was not made last night owing to the accident to the machinery.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

APPEALS TO THE POWERS

Aguinaldo Asks that They Recognize "Filipino Independence."

SAYS THEY WON SOVEREIGNTY

Maintains that Dewey Recognized This—Consuls Cannot Act on the Appeal Without Permission.

MANILA, Aug. 8—4:50 P. M.—Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence," in a document dated from Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Buencamino. It has been received by all the foreign Consuls in Manila, with the request that they forward it to their respective Governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument, that they had conquered the sovereignty of these islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris, and therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured, with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost."

The document then says:

"Replying to the Spanish commission's requests to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the islands, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released. But the Commissioners refused, because it would mean recognition of our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition our independence."

The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it, at the cost of thousands of lives. They also claim they conquered the country unassisted, except for stray guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian Consuls recognized the Filipinos's sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country.

They repeat the claim that they have letters from American Consuls and Generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital of the statement that Admiral Dewey had such confidence that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfill the rules of war that he gave him 100 Spanish prisoners which the American Navy had captured.

Finally, the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

NO RECOGNITION BY POWERS.

State Department Says Cuban Insurrection Settled Usage and Nations Will Not Heed Address.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department is entirely without information as to any address by Aguinaldo to foreign powers for the recognition of the Filipinos, either as belligerents or as constituting an independent Government. The appeal is looked upon, however, as creating no particular change, as it has been the desire of Aguinaldo and his associates from the first to secure such recognition. The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside Governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign Government will heed the address.

The international usage as to recognition was quite fully developed during the Cuban insurrection, at which time the question was exhaustively discussed in Congress, and was the subject of lengthy consideration in the messages of the President. The general view at that time was that recognition of belligerency was not in itself a casus belli.

Up to the present time there has been no intimation to the State Department that any foreign power entertained even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary, there has been the most friendly feeling maintained between this Government and foreign powers through the Philippine conflict.

The State Department does not share the apprehension which is said to have arisen among army officers that China has given indirect recognition to the Filipinos. This apprehension grew out of a report from Gen. Otis that horses could not be secured for cavalry use from China because they were "contraband of war," but it is evidently without foundation in fact.

Some time ago Gen. Otis made requisition on the War Department for 2,500 horses to mount the cavalry in the Philippines. He stated in the dispatch that horses from the islands were not satisfactory and that contracts for them in China had failed, the words "contraband of war" being added.

He then referred to the State Department for investigation, and Minister Conger on June 5 wrote a letter to Secretary Hay, inclosing the correspondence that had passed between the Chinese Foreign Office and himself relative to the refusal of China to allow the ponies to be exported.

It appears from this correspondence that E. S. Dalton had contracted at Tien-Tsin for seventy-five ponies and twenty-five mules, but was refused an export pass. Minister Conger upon investigation found that the refusal was based upon a law of China prohibiting the export of horses and ponies. Russia has been refused as well as other countries, and the Chinese Foreign Office said they could not make an exception in favor of the United States. No suggestion is made that the ponies are contraband of war, and Gen. Otis must have been misinformed when he sent his dispatch to the War Department.

The course which the foreign Consuls at Manila will pursue in connection with Aguinaldo's communication is a matter of some conjecture among officials here. At the State Department there is no disposition to limit the Consuls in forwarding the appeal to their respective Governments. As a rule, it is quite unusual for Consuls holding exequaturs from a friendly Government and having official relation with it to carry on communication with an insurrectionary leader. But it is appreciated that in this case the Consuls are the innocent victims of Aguinaldo's letter writing.

As military authority is supreme in the Philippines any question arising as to the course of the Consuls would probably be referred to Gen. Otis, but there is no intimation here that he has been advised of the address or that he will have any objections to its transmission by the Consuls. It is rather expected, however, that the Consuls will take occasion to advise with the military authorities as to the proprieties of the situation before taking final action.

COL. ASTOR TO RE-ENTER ARMY

Goes to See His Company at Rhinebeck, and His Friends Think He Will Ask for an Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—Col. John Jacob Astor has gone to Rhinebeck to see how his company, which he has equipped for service in the Philippines, is progressing. He is giving his company considerable of his time, and has given up much of his pleasure here in the interest of this military organization.

While the report is prevalent that Col. Astor may enter the army this Fall and ask for duty in the Philippines, nothing to this effect is said at his home. Yet there are certain members of the cottage colony who say that as Col. Astor has equipped a military company for service in the Philippines, they would not be in the least surprised if he would cross the Pacific with it.

Col. Astor has from the very start taken a deep interest in war matters, and has never for a day failed to follow the Philippine situation. From these and other observations, some have been led to believe that he will ask for an appointment, although nothing to that effect has been publicly said by Col Astor.

The Nourmahal Runs Aground.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Astor steam yacht Nourmahal went hard and fast aground this afternoon on the south edge of the Croton Flats in fourteen feet of water. The channel runs close to the west shore at this point, and the yacht was about three-quarters of a mile too far to the eastward. The bottom is soft, and no damage was done. Fortunately, it was about dead low water, and there seemed to be no doubt that she would float at high tide and be able to back off and proceed on her way up the river. The yacht carried no one but her officers and crew.

CAPT. OTIS UNDER ARREST.

His Men Hesitated to Disembark Under Fire at Calamba.

MANILA, via Hongkong, Aug. 2.—After the taking of Calamba by the Americans, Gen. Lawton ordered that Capt. Otis of the Washington Regiment be relieved of his command and placed under arrest on account of the slowness and seeming reluctance of the companies under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cascoes and wade through the marshes under fire.

The men say that a majority of them have been sick and unfit for duty, and were given to understand that they would not be asked to do any more fighting.

THE NAPIDAN SHELLED PAETE.

MANILA, Aug. 2, (via Hongkong.)—The gunboat Napidan last week shelled Paete, on the lake near Santa Cruz. The town was full of people, who had been encouraged to return after Gen. Lawton's expedition, having been assured that they would not be molested if they peaceably attended to their business.

Lieut. Copp, who was in command of the Napidan, heard that the insurgents had reoccupied the town, and, steaming close in, opened fire with his six-pounders without warning. The people, seeing the boat approaching, fled to the hills in a terrified condition, and being barely in time to escape. One child was killed and many buildings were damaged. The authorities express great regret on account of the incident.

MANILA NOW HAS COURTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department has received from Gen. Otis official copies of his orders establishing civil and criminal courts in the Province of Manila. The first order, dated June 5, divides the province into four judicial districts, those of Binondo, Tondo, Quiapo, and Intramuros.

The courts of first instance and the courts of peace are re-established and are to exercise the jurisdiction possessed by them prior to Aug. 13, 1898. On June 17 he issued an order declaring that the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands and the courts of first instance and of the peace would be opened on June 21.

The jurisdiction of the courts does not extend to crimes prejudicial to military administration and discipline.

SHOT FOR AGUINALDO?

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The City of Peking, which sailed on Saturday for Hongkong, by way of Honolulu and Yokohama, took among her cargo 321,440 pounds of shot, the first shipment of the kind ever made to Japan. In addition there were 107,650 pounds of pig lead and 54,750 pounds of sheet lead.

Just to what use this rather unusual shipment is to be put is not known, but suggestions have been made that it may be intended to smuggle it into Manila for the use of Aguinaldo and his army.

Philippine Soldiers Homeward Bound.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Three days typhoon, rendering work on bay impossible, passed 6th inst. Transport Pennsylvania leaves Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo, this evening; Sheridan, with Minnesotas, South Dakotas, and discharged men for San Francisco, 11th inst. Valencia, Zealandia, when coaled, requiring ten days' good weather, leave with Montanans and discharged men. Suggest portion transports coal at Nagasaki, both coming and returning, expedite business here, where facilities for loading and unloading vessels primitive. OTIS.

Spain's New Commissioners to Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 8—4:50 P. M.—The authorities at Madrid have ordered the Spanish Commissioners not to return to Tarlac, and it is reported two special Commissioners, Señores Capriles and Cuerbo, are on their way here from Spain to conduct the negotiations.

Regiments for Philippines Filling Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 442, making a total of 10,769. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. Rice, has 1,312, which is more than the full quota, and the Thirtieth, commanded by Col. Gardner, has 1,305, only four short of the required number.

Battalion of Marines for Manila.

A battalion of United States marines will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow for Manila. The marines, who are to compose the battalion nave been arriving at the navy yard in small detachments daily for a week. They came from Portsmouth, Boston, Norfok, League Island, and Port Royal. The battalion, which will be in command of Major G. F. Elliott, will go overland to San Francisco, from which place it will sail for Manila on the trasport Senator.

FALL OF A POLE DISASTROUS.

By the falling of a pole weighing three tons which was being hoisted to the eighth floor of an apartmnt house in West Eighty-first Street last evening William Sigbolt, forty years old, a laborer, living at 1 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, was injured and a large portion of the walls of the building was torn down. Sigbolt was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said his injuries were not serious.

In order to hurry up the job it was decided to erect a tent over the building, so that men could plaster the lower floors while the contractor was completing the upper two stories. The contract for erecting this tent was let to Thomas Martin of 226½ Canal Street, who was attempting to put the tent in position last evening when the pole fell. Six men were stationed at the windlass to hoist the pole, and two men were left in charge of the guy rope on the ground. The end of the pole had been pushed inside of the walls when one of the men at the guy rope let the rope slip.

The pole was thrown to one side. It struck the derrick and the wall and fell to the street with a crash which was heard for several blocks. Architect Hugh Lamb, who is in charge of the erection of the building, was standing on the steps of the Parish House of All Souls' Church, across the street, watching the operation of getting the pole in position. In front of him a huge stone weighing 500 pounds dropped from the building.

Roundsman McCollough and Patrolmen White, Reardon, and Quinn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were among the first on the scene of the accident, and ran into the building expecting to find the six men who were at the windlass dead. When they reached the top floor they found the workmen engaged in digging Sigbolt from under the débris which the pole had knocked from the wall. He was easily extricated and sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found he had sustained three scalp wounds and contusions of the leg, back, and shoulder. The men at the guy rope escaped injury by running. Some of the awnings and trimmings of the Wellesley apartment house next door were torn off, and there was much excitement among the tenants.

A Big Tobacco Plan for Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The American Tobacco Company is to build another big factory in Louisville, the cost of the structure alone being $150,000, exclusive of the land and other appurtenances. John Doerhoefer, one of the Directors of the company, has been at work securing a site for some time, and it is understood he has about closed the deal. No publicity has been given to the matter because the company desired to secure the land before prices were advanced. With the establishment of this plant Louisville will be the most important point at which the trust manufactures plug tobacco.

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Everything for Men's Attire.
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SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES
PURE & PLEASANT
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Selected Tobacco, thinest and purest rice paper, lit. tlest paste possible, No Drugs or poisonous matter; that is why there is no stain. A purer or pleasanter smoke cannot be obtained.
PACKET OF TEN 5¢
L. MILLER & SONS. 543 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

Secretary Root Says It Will Be Prosecuted Vigorously.

TROOPS TO NUMBER 50,000

More to be Sent If Necessary—They Will All Be at Manila by the End of October.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Secretary of War Root made a definite announcement this evening to the effect that the war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, which should result in its speedy close. Mr. Root was seen in the office of the Hotel Champlain, just after he had said good-bye to the President, and was preparing to take the train for Washington.

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" the Secretary was asked.

Mr. Root replied quick as a flash: "Yes, Sir; the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the arms, and all the supplies necessary to end the trouble in the islands will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

"How large a force will be at the disposal of the commanding General there?" was asked.

"There will be 50,000 men there ready for active service at the close of the rainy season, about the last of October," replied the Secretary, "and more will be sent there if necessary."

As to the rumor published in some of the papers that President McKinley and he were not agreeable upon the policy to be pursued in the Philippines, Mr. Root said: "Of course that is all nonsense."

When asked whether Gen. Otis would be relieved of the command of the American forces in the Philippines, Mr. Root replied that he had nothing to say on that point at the present time.

It would be impossible for any one to be more emphatic and determined than the Secretary is in his avowed policy of ending the troubles in the Philippines.

The Secretary visited the Plattsburg Barracks this afternoon and reviewed the Twenty-sixth Regiment. He complimented the men highly upon the proficiency they have attained in the drills. Later Mr. Root attended a reception in his honor at the quarters of Col. Edmund Rice, where he met all the officers of the regiment, which is now recruited up to its full strength, and will undoubtedly be one of the first regiments ordered to Manila. The regiment will probably embark at Boston and go to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal.

Secretary Root while at the barracks promised to issue an order to allow a detachment of soldiers from the Twenty-sixth Regiment to attend the ceremonies at the reburial of the seven men who met death with John Brown in his famous raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., on Oct 16, 1859. They were buried at Harper's Ferry, but recently their bodies have been disinterred and brougnt to North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., where they will be buried beside their leader.

FASTING TREATMENT FATAL.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 8.—The Rev. J. Hughes Parry, pastor of the Moriah Welsh Calvinist Methodist Church of this city, died of exhaustion following a fast of forty-eight days at Lake St. Catherine, a resort near Poultney, Vt., to-day. Mr. Parry fasted from May 15 to July 2 in the hope of curing himself of chronic catarrah of the bowels, the disease which caused the death of his father. Mr. Parry came from Holyhead, Wales, to take the pastorate here in 1893.

He heard through a friend of the fasting treatment given by a doctor in Pennsylvania, and put himself under this doctor's care. During the first two weeks of his fast he suffered intensely from hunger, but later had no desire for food. He lost thirty-six pounds, and his strength failed gradually. When the fast ended he was blind, and his disease had not left him. His parishioners then took him to Lake St. Catherine in the hope that he would regain his strength.

Mr. Parry was fifty-four years old, and was well known as an orator and scholar. He leaves a wife and three children.

DEAF-MUTE STILL MISSING.

Alte Greenberg, the deaf-mute who disappeared from her home, at 16 First Avenue, on Sunday, has not yet returned home. Her family yesterday received a letter from her from Newark. It was dated on Monday, and bore the postmark of Station B of the Newark Post Office, dated yesterday. Alte herself can only write her name, which was signed to the letter. The contents were in a female hand, while the envelope was addressed in a man's handwriting. In the letter she said that she was staying with a woman in Newark and expected to get a situation in a hat factory, as she is a capmaker by trade. If she should fail to get work in a couple of weeks, the letter continued, she would return home.

Alte went out on Sunday with another deaf-mute, Boris Stein of 55 East Third Street. The couple expected to get married. Her brother and nephew said last evening that she wore jewelry valued at about $75. They believed that she had either been robbed or kidnapped.

MORMONS DEMAND PROTECTION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—President B. E. Rich of the Southern Mormon Society left to-night for Frankfort, Ky., to call on Gov. Bradley to bring to his attention the anti-Mormon outbreak in that State and to demand protection for the Elders.

In Carter County, Ky., a mob of fifty men took out Elders Turnama and Snow yesterday, but afterward released them and warned them to leave the neighborhood. In Bell County, near the Tennessee line, Elder J. N. Titener and James Miller were badly beaten by a mob of mountaineers. Elder Titener is seriously hurt. He is one of the wealthiest lumber men in Oregon.

Bartholdi's Statue Approved.

After long delay and much discussion, the Municipal Art Commission has formally approved Bartholdi's group statue of Washington and Lafayette, which C. B. Rouss intends to present to the city. The Park Commissioners have selected as the site for the monument a triangular piece of land at the junction of Morningside Esplanade and Manhattan Avenue. A force of workmen acting under direction of the Park Commissioners began yesterday to remove the sod and curbing from the lot, and are now excavating preparatory to putting in place the foundation upon which the pedestal will rest.

Bicyclist Run Over and Killed.

Christopher Oelrich, twenty years old, a collector of 320 West Twentieth Street, was fatally injured last night while riding his bicycle in Eighth Avenue. A milk wagon turned into Twenty-fourth Street just ahead of Oelrich, and so suddenly as to confuse the rider. He ran into the wagon and got under the wheels. Several ribs and a leg were fractured, and he was internally hurt. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

SOME WESTERN BANKRUPTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Alexuis Darusmont, a brewer of Hamilton, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court in this city to-day. His liabilities amount to $341,563.88, and the assets are but $100. The liabilities include double the amount of his shares of stock in the Banner Brewery of this city. The heaviest individual creditors are William Darusberg, Germany, to whom there is due $61,000, which was secured by Banner Brewery stock; E. Gutterman of Nuremberg, Germany, to whom there is due $26,295, Gutterman having indorsed notes of the Banner Brewery for that amount, and Albert Schwill & Co., to which there is due $45,082. The great bulk of the debts was incurred in connection with the Banner Brewery.

Samuel Karpetes, a commercial traveler of Cincinnati, filed a bankruptcy petition today, with liabilities amounting to $16,547, and assets to the amount of $343.

Peter Herbert, furniture manufacturer of this city, filed a petition, scheduling his liabilities at $13,056 and his assets at $35.

Charley A. Wehrly of Urbana, Ohio, filed a petition, with liabilities amounting to $16,350 and assets to the amount of $250.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Liabilities amounting to $19,700 are mentioned in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court to-day by Frederick A. Ray, an insurance agent employed at 140 Dearborn Street, and living at 2,131 Michigan Avenue.

Morris Eppenstein and Ernest C. Eppenstein, dry goods merchants, operating as Morris Eppenstein & Brother, at 96 Van Buren Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. The residence of the petitioners is at 3,621 Indiana Avenue. The liabilities of the firm are scheduled at $29,441.31, and their assets at $350.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:04	Sun sets...7:08	Moon sets...8:25	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:14	Gov. Isl'd...9:42	H. Gate...11:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:19	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau		3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10.30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburgh	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Laverna, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 8, and mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due on the morning of Thursday,

The Wanamaker Store.

Home-Finishing Days

CARPET and Furniture Stores vie with each other as to which shall present the greater attraction. Each is conducting its August sale, and each is receiving the attention of the public to an extent never before attained.

In vacation time, prepare for Winter snugness. Home-makers had never better chance than this. With furniture a third cheaper, and carpets nearly a half cheaper than they have been lately and will be shortly, prudence cries, "*Now*" to the prospective purchaser of either.

About Bookcases, Roll-top and Women's Desks

Growing in importance—spreading out. To-day we're obliged to take part of the fifth floor to properly display these goods. There you'll find the handsome furniture spoken of to-day. It's a line of sample pieces that comes to us from the recent great Furniture Exposition at Grand Rapids. There's only one of each kind of these and they can't be duplicated. Prices are uniformly a third less than real values:

Women's Desks

They are all of oak, strongly, handsomely made in the newest designs. Sale prices and actual values follow:

Beginning at $3.50 for a kind that sells regularly for $5.50; then $5 for the $7.50 quality; $6.50, instead of $10; $7.50, instead of $11; $8.50, instead of $12.50; $15, instead of $23; $16, instead of $24.

Combination Bookcases

They are priced in this way: $18 for the regular $26 qualities; $20, instead of $30; $21, instead of $31.50; $24, instead of $35.

Roll-top Desks

A half dozen grades at these prices: $11 for the regular $16.50 desk; $13 instead of $20, and $13.50, instead of $20; $15, instead of $22.50; $18, instead of $26, and $18, instead of $27.

Another Chapter in the Summer Shoe Story

Not less interesting than the many preceding ones, and more important in that it's nearing the climax. There's not likely to be another that will more strongly appeal to your self-interest.

The spirited selling of shoes at far less than regular is no longer confined to the fifth floor store. Read here of what the permanent store on the main floor has to offer:

For Women and Children

At $2.75—A collection of women's shoes that were moderately priced at $4 and $5. They are of dark tan kidskin; buttoned and lace; turned and welted soles; medium and flat heels; only the most desirable toe-shapes; all sizes this morning.

At $2.30—Women's calfskin and kidskin shoes; buttoned and laced; welted soles; full English toes; sensible, fashionable, durable.

At $2—Women's and Children's spring-heeled shoes; neat and serviceable; dark colored tan kidskin. They have been selling at $2.50 and $3.50.

A lot of misses' shoes. Brown goatskin; wide toes; comfortable, romping shoes. 5 to 8 at $1.20 a pair; 8½ to 10½ at $1.40, and 11 to 2, at $1.60.

And finally a group of children's shoes. They are not in sufficiently strong supply to last the day. Sizes 5 to 10½. Price $1.40. Value $2 and $2.50.

The Fifth Floor's Bargains

Here are shoes for men, women and children, all at bargain prices. Here exceptional values are looked for. And this is the latest news of the provisional shoe store.

At $1 for Men—Only 160 pairs. Black calfskin laced. Some bicycle shoes. All worth a great deal more, but choose of this little lot at one dollar.

At $1.40—Women's tan and black kidskin shoes, buttoned and laced for country, seaside or city. Sewed shoes, flexible and easy to the foot. All sizes and widths. Values up to $2.50.

Children's Shoes—Good choosing of durable kinds at these little prices, 65c. for sizes 5 to 8; 80c. for 8½ to 10½; 95c. for 11 to 2. All black, buttoned and laced; were $1 to $1.50.

School Shoes—For the boy at prices that urge promptness. Strong and firm calfskin; lace; built for hard knocks, sizes, 11 to 2, $1.25; value $1.75; 2½ to 5½, $1.50, value $2.

Safety Razors And Accessories

Razors literally safe, easily-managed, efficient to the perfection point, —and keep so through long service. Accessories that assist in removing all possible danger and annoyance. These:—

Frame with one blade, in box, with places for two extra blades, $1.25. Leather case, with one blade $2, two blades $3, three blades $4.25, four blades $5.25, five blades $6.25, seven blades $8.75. Four blades with stropping machine, brush, soap and pocket comb, $13.50; seven blades $16.50.

Star Stropping machine, $1.75.

Star Strop, black diagonal, 75c.

Star Honing Machine, $3.50. Extra Star Blades, $1.

Automatic Safety Razor Stropping Machine, $1.50.

Stropping Machine, $1.50; Rolling Strop, 50c.

Our Special Razor, fine steel, hollow ground, fully warranted, 50c

The Carpets

Announced the August sale a week ago, and immediately had to stop all reference to the subject, until your first enthusiastic appreciation had spent its violence. The days since then have been days wonderful in carpet retailing, and we must give our "second call" in the form of a warning. The offered stock is much reduced, and if you are wanting carpets you must come quickly to get these:—

Wiltons at $1.45, formerly $2.50.

Axminsters, $1; formerly $1.35. 75c.; formerly $1.

Body Brussels, 90c.; formerly $1.35. 82½c.; formerly $1.

Tapestry Brussels at 40c., 55c., and 60c., from 55c., 75c., and 85c.

Ingrains, 50c., from 65c. and 70c. 65c., from 85c.

Straw matting rugs, 3x6 ft.; a few of them left at 50c. each.

Third floor.

Girls' Summer Dresses

Reduced in price of course—you'd know that by reading no more than the headline, for isn't this August? Of course it's the very best of seasons for the wearer, but we have to look far ahead of your point of view, as you know.

Consequently things like this happen,—and just in the nick of time for you:

Values up to $3.50; price $1—Lawns, dimities, percales. Guimpe and high neck styles, all prettily trimmed; sizes, 4 to 12 years.

Values up to $6; price $2.25—Lawns, dotted Swiss muslins, dimities. Also sailor suits, duck, pique, and linens; trimmed with taste; sizes, 4 to 14 years.

Values up to $14.50; price $3.50—A rich collection organdies and dimities, suitable for party wear, and fine piques in sailor and reefer styles; sizes, 4 to 14 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Farewell to This Summer's Cotton Dress Goods

Perhaps you've discovered that through outings and touring your supply of Summer dresses requires replenishing. There are weeks of wearing time yet to come. And the opportunity to procure the gown materials cheaply is now. Count the savings through these reductions:

At 10c. yd., regularly 30c.—Striped and plaid piques.

At 15c. yd., regularly 25c.—Plaid dress ginghams in choice patterns.

At 20c. yd., regularly 30c.—Printed Irish linen lawns; designs on white and dark colored grounds.

At 20c. yd., regularly 30c.—Scotch cheviot in a great variety of this season's styles, in dainty checks and plaids for shirt-waists.

At 25c. yd., regularly 45c.—Pineapple grenadine in fancy corded stripes.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Handsome Colored Petticoats

A dash of color,—the colors to be fashionable this Autumn. Flaring, broad, graceful skirts, finished with skill and ruffled. How is this for a pre-season offering?

Sateen, 75c. to $2.

Striped seersucker, 75c. to $1. Crash, 75c.

Fancy striped crash, $1.75. Moreen, $1.75 to $3.75.

Mohair, $2.25 to $4.75.

And especially taffetas, in a kaleidoscopic assortment of color; fancy stripes; umbrella ruffles, trimmed with three smaller ruffles; exceptional value; $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

TALE OF 1843 IN OLD TIN BOX.

Writer Lost $20,000 and Blamed the Bankruptcy Law of 1842 for It.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—An old tin box, containing a letter, in which the writer told how he was "shamefully fleeced" out of $20,000, was found hidden under a doorsill in the house of Thomas H. Decker of Silver Lake yesterday. The building is very old, and yesterday carpenters started in to make some repairs. They were at work tearing up the front doorsill when they came upon the box. It was covered with rust, and showed every evidence of having been in its hiding place for a long time.

The box was opened by Decker, and inside, in addition to the letter, there were found a copy of The Newark Morning Post of Sept. 21, 1843; a one-cent piece of 1840, and a Canadian coin. The letter was signed by Charles Akers, and bore the same date as the newspaper. It began:

"This building was repaired in 1843 by Joseph Wharry; owned by Charles R. Akers, built by William Akers, 1809. The proprietor's present family consists of six, William Akers, twenty-one; Charles Akers, aged twelve; Abby Ann Akers, aged nine; Isabella, aged seven; Josephine, aged five, children of Charles R. and Ann Akers. Age of the parents, forty-eight and forty-five, in 1843."

The writer then went on to tell how he lost $20,000 by making indorsements for another man referred to as a villian, who, the writer declared, escaped paying the money back by taking advantage of a "pernicious bankrupt law, passed by a Whig Congress."

"This instrument is left to show posterity," the letter continued, "that a greater villian never existed in the eighteenth century than the man who Akers alleges swindled him, "nor a more wicked law passed by Congress than as passed by them—the bankruptcy law of 1842."

AUTOMOBILES AT PITTSBURG.

The Auto-Car Company, Just Formed, Will Turn Out Ten Daily.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Auto-Car Company has been formed and an application will be made for a Pennsylvania charter. The capital stock, it is said, will be $1,000,000.

It is the intention of the company to absorb the Pittsburg Motor Vehicle Company and manufacture automobiles on a large scale. The company expects to be ready to manufacture ten complete automobiles daily after Jan. 1, and employment will be given to about 500 men.

Bicyclist Dives Through a Window.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Michael Morchesi, twenty years old, of Jackson Street, while riding a bicycle on Avon Avenue late last night, lost control of his wheel and it dashed down the steep grade of the avenue at a furious gait. At the bottom of the hill the wheel jumped the curb, mounted a two-step stoop, and Morchesi went head foremost through a plate glass window. His head was badly lacerated.

BROOKLYN INFANT DEATHS

Ratio of Mortality Much Higher than in Manhattan.

BAD WATER AND MILK BLAMED

A Hospital Physician Explains the High Death Rate, for Which Officials Cannot Account.

For some time past there has been more or less discussion in the newspapers and elsewhere of the infant mortality in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan. It has been pointed out that of late there apparently has been a very great increase in the infant death rate in Brooklyn, while the rate for Manhattan, if anything, has been somewhat decreased.

A reference to the figures of the Health Department shows that for a time this Summer the infant deaths in Brooklyn were much more numerous than formerly, but that in the last two or three weeks the number has been falling off. Several Brooklyn Health Department officials, speaking on the matter yesterday, said that as a matter of fact, the increase was what might be termed the normal Summer increase, and that the Brooklyn infant death rate was no greater than it ever had been, and that any alarm on the subject was ridiculous. The figures as obtained for the past eighteen weeks for Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn are as follows:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Week Ending—	Total Deaths.	Under 5 Years.
April 8	833	251
April 15	777	243
April 22	809	295
April 29	788	269
May 6	800	282
May 13	726	236
May 20	729	227
May 27	716	232
June 3	751	282
June 10	870	352
June 17	639	237
June 24	706	270
July 1	778	352
July 8	910	452
July 15	990	569
July 22	921	543
July 29	821	422
Aug. 5	727	348

Estimated population, 2,117,106.

BROOKLYN.

Week Ending—	Total Deaths.	Under 5 Years.
April 8	403	106
April 15	450	136
April 22	387	124
April 29	434	135
May 6	392	123
May 13	380	127
May 20	344	97
May 27	386	117
June 3	387	132
June 10	514	216
June 17	372	169
June 24	306	198
July 1	520	278
July 8	611	357
July 15	556	280
July 22	531	290
July 29	510	253
Aug. 5	412	188

Estimated population, 1,231,348.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children in the various boroughs in 1898:

Borough.	Under 1 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.	Total Un'r 5.
Manhattan	9,415	2,858	1,079	595	380	14,327
The Bronx	748	253	123	73	67	1,264
Brooklyn	5,600	1,563	597	386	302	8,448

The deaths of children under five years from diarrheal diseases for that year were: Manhattan, 2,324; the Bronx, 216; Brooklyn, 1,569.

As will be seen by a reference to these figures, there was a high infant rate in Brooklyn during June and July of this year, the deaths of infants in one week alone totaling 357. At the same time there was also an increase in New York, but not so great proportionately. It is this increase in Brooklyn that in some parts of that borough has occasioned not a little alarm, and in other parts has led to more or less discussion and conjecture as to its cause.

In this connection it was believed that an examination of the records showing the causes of death might throw some light on the subject. In Manhattan and the Bronx, as in Brooklyn, the records show that the principal causes of death have been diarrheal and digestive diseases, such as cholera infantum, cholera morbus, enteritis, gastro-enteritis, and entero-colitis, and that the increase has been in diarrheal complaints. When this fact was called to the attention of a physician connected with one of the Brooklyn hospitals, he said that he was not in the least surprised.

"If you would like to know what I think of the matter," he said, "I will tell you. The recent increase in the deaths of infants in Brooklyn, disproportionate with New York, is a fact, whatever the health officers say. And it is perhaps more easily explained than some people imagine. In the first place, there has been a very lax system of milk inspection here until the last two or three weeks. In the second place, the recent threatened water famine in this borough compelled the water companies to draw for their water supply upon ponds where the water was stagnant and impure. The result was that the milkman, diluting his milk with this bad water, made the milk impure to that extent at least. Mothers, too, when the diluted milk reached them, would just as often as not dilute it further, with the result that, thanks, first, to the impure water, thanks, second, to the lax system of milk inspection, and thanks third, to the mother's thoughtlessness, diarrheal complaints followed and children died as a result. These conditions did not exist in Manhattan, and hence fewer deaths.

"And while I am on this subject I should like to add another reason for deaths among infants—a reason common alike to Manhattan and Brooklyn. That reason is the practice which some mothers have of buying fruit for their children at street stands. It seems they never will learn that these fruits, standing in the open, collect dust, microbes, and all the elements of disease and are often responsible for the sickness and death of children."

Dr. T. F. Byrne, in charge of the Health Department Bureau of Records of the Borough of Brooklyn, said that all the talk of an increased infant death rate was nonsense. "There is nothing new about this death rate of children in Brooklyn," he said. "There has always been a comparatively larger percentage of deaths of children under five in Brooklyn than in Manhattan, and the percentage is not greater this year than it ever has been. For instance, in 1870 there were 1,550 deaths in Brooklyn of children under five from diarrheal complaints. Last year there were 1,551 deaths from the same complaints—just one more, though the population now is much greater than it was then.

"As I say, however, the infant rate has always been higher in Brooklyn,—why, I cannot say. We are trying to find out, but it is a thing that cannot be explained, any more than one can explain the reasons for an epidemic of strikes or of suicides. The newspapers have done us an injustice in this matter. They have put the figures in such a way that one would suppose that in Brooklyn people were dying off by the hundreds and that the general death rate was higher than for Manhattan. On the other hand, it may surprise people to know that the general rate is lower. If we kill off more children, as they say we do, then we can say Manhattan kills off more adults. I have prepared the figures since 1890 on this subject, and if you will compare them and then the population, you will see that I am right."

The figures are as follows:

Year.	Total Deaths. Brooklyn.	Total Deaths. Manhattan.
1870	9,046	27,179
1871	10,259	26,976
1872	10,648	32,647
1873	10,968	29,084
1874	11,011	28,727
1875	12,470	30,079
1876	12,334	29,152
1877	11,362	26,203
1878	11,075	27,068
1879	11,509	28,342
1880	13,222	31,937
1881	14,533	38,624
1882	15,014	37,924
1883	13,758	34,011
1884	14,116	35,034
1885	15,369	35,682
1886	15,790	37,351
1887	17,078	38,933
1888	18,061	40,175
1889	18,480	39,679
1890	19,820	40,103
1891	21,349	43,659
1892	20,807	44,329
1893	21,017	41,486
1894	21,183	41,175
1895	22,568	43,420
1896	22,501	41,622
1897	20,674	38,877
1898	21,989	40,438

Since the distribution of sterilized milk began in Brooklyn, the number of deaths there from diarrheal complaints of children under five, according to the Health Department figures, has decreased. The figures are: Deaths (from diarrheal complaints) for week ending July 8, 168; July 15, 122; July 22, 115; July 29, 101. In Manhattan and the Bronx, where, in July, 1898, 64,637 bottles of sterilized and modified milk were distributed, the deaths from diarrheal diseases during that time, of children under five, were 825. This year, in the same period, when 92,452 bottles were distributed, the deaths numbered 653.

SOUSA LOSES HIS SUIT.

Is to Pay Mrs. Blakely Part of Money Received and Give Her His Library—Must Pay Royalties Still.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—The suit of Mrs. Ada P. Blakely, administratrix of David Blakely, deceased, against John Philip Sousa, the composer and bandmaster, was terminated by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas sustaining the report of the referee.

The referee recommended that Mr. Sousa account to Mrs. Blakely for all moneys received by him for the sale of musical compositions, surrender to her the musical library in his possession, and account for the use of it from May 23, 1897. The referee also decided that the Blakely estate had the right, without regard to the duration of time, to one-half of all royalties which should be earned from Sousa's musical compositions, provided that such compositions were made prior to Mr. Blakely's death. On the question whether the Blakely estate had an exclusive right to the use of Sousa's name, the referee found in Mr. Sousa's favor, on the ground that it would be against public policy to permit any band not conducted by Mr. Sousa to be called "Sousa's band," as such name might mislead the public.

The case has been in litigation for more than two years.

CONTEST IN COLUMBUS SETTLED.

Mayor Removes J. W. Dusenbury, the Director of Public Safety.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Mayor Schwartz to-day ended the contest between the executive and legislative branches of the City Government by removing Director of Public Safety Joseph W. Dusenbury and appointing Oliver M. Evans to the position.

The City Council some weeks ago adopted a resolution impeaching Director Dusenbury and declaring the office vacant, on the ground that Dusenbury divided his time between his office and his other business interests, contrary to the charter law. The Mayor's investigating committee found this charge to be true.

PRAYED TO RECOVER LOST CASH.

Mrs. Leonard Then, with Eyes Shut, Drew Paper Giving Information.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 8.—James Brewster, a clerk in the store of Stephen Morris, found on Saturday a small package lying on the floor of the store. When he examined it he found that it contained $105. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. James Leonard of East Northport called upon him and said she had lost $105 and was sure that it had been lost in Mr. Morris's store. She described the money that Brewster had found and identified it.

Mrs. Leonard said that when she discovered her loss on Sunday she at once went to her room and prayed that it might be restored to her. She said she knew that she had visited but three stores, and so she wrote the names of the stores on three pieces of paper and after praying she picked out one of the slips of paper with her eyes closed. The name of Mr. Morris's store was the one she found in her hand when she opened her eyes, and then she said she knew where she had lost the money.

SPAIN'S SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

Large Quantities of Grain Must Be Imported by Her This Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In a communication to the Secretary of State Austrian Consul Mertens, who is temporarily in charge of the American Consulate at Valencia, Spain, reports a shortage of the wheat crop which will make it necessary to import large quantities of the cereal. Notwithstanding this there has been so far during the year a noticeable falling off of the importations from the United States. He says that one trial shipment of 1,000 tons was brought all the way from Australia, and a considerable quantity came from British India.

Mr. Mertens also reports a strong demand for outside sugar, the home factories being unable to meet the requirements of the market. He expresses the opinion that, "In spite of the strong protection through an excessive customs tariff against foreign imports, Spain will be obliged to import sugars for some time yet." He adds that notwithstanding the excessive duty foreign refined sugar can "almost compete with the Spanish home product."

POLICEMAN SHOT BY HIS PISTOL.

Was Seated in a Chair When the Weapon Dropped Out of His Pocket.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Patrolman Daniel Leary of the First Police Precinct was fatally injured by a bullet from his own revolver early this morning in the station house, and died a few hours later in the City Hospital. Leary was on reserve duty, and taking a chair sat down with his feet on another chair to take a nap. Sergt. Connell, who was at the desk in the next room, soon afterward heard a noise as if something heavy dropped to the floor, and this was followed almost instantly by the report of a revolver. The Sergeant ran into the room and found Leary standing at a desk leaning upon it. He said he had been shot, and thought he was going to die.

County Physician Washington, who was called, found the bullet had entered the right side just below the ribs and had taken a course across the body and slightly upward. Leary's revolver, a regulation police weapon, was found under the chair in which he had been sitting. It had one chamber empty. The pistol was probably forced from his pocket when Leary moved in the chair, and in falling the hammer was driven down upon the cartridge, exploding it.

Leary was thirty-four years of age. He had been a policeman for nine years. He was married, and leaves a wife and three children.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Thousand Children to Sing in Chorus at To-morrow's Festival.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 8.—The ten days' session of the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology, which opened here Aug. 1, is rapidly drawing to a close, and the theological students are making preparations for their exodus Saturday morning. Ocean Grove has seldom seen such a gathering of people as assembled within the camp this Summer. Every cottage has been occupied, and every available plot of ground where a tent could be pitched was converted into a small colony.

Both Bishop Fitzgerald and Dean Price of the Summer School say that the progress made this season has far exceeded their anticipations, it being estimated that on nights when popular men, such as Gov. Roosevelt of New York, addressed the students, over 20,000 people, from Long Branch, Asbury Park, and adjacent resorts visited the Grove.

On Thursday a unique entertainment will be given in the Auditorium in the way of a children's festival, with a chorus of a thousand tots, whose voices have been carefully trained by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. The selections this chorus will sing include "The Palms," "The Fisherman," "The Swing Song," and "Hush, My Baby." The soloists will be Paul Dufault, tenor, and W. C. Wilczek, violinist.

On Friday the oratorio of "Elijah" will be sung under the direction of Walter Damrosch and Prof. Morgan. The soloists will be Mme. Meredith, soprano; Mme. E. D. Leonard, contralto, and William Miles.

To-night the Grove is in possession of the Hackettstown Centenary Collegiate Institute, who are holding their fifth annual reunion. During the afternoon they held a reception at the Arlington Hotel, which was attended by all the prominent Methodist ministers and visitors at the Grove. In the evening the students and their friends filled the Auditorium and heard Congressman Dolliver speak.

Fatally Assaulted and Robbed.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 8.—John Mackie, a milkman, living at Hasbrouck Heights, was fatally assaulted and robbed to-day in Lodi, near here, by a stranger whose acquaintance he formed in a saloon. The men had a number of drinks together, and in paying for them Mackie displayed considerable money. After spending a half hour in the saloon the two men left together and walked toward the woods, near by. An hour afterward Mackie was found by the roadside in a semi-conscious condition. He recovered consciousness long enough to say that the stranger had assaulted him with a hatchet and had robbed him of $53 in money. His assailant escaped.

FIGHTING THE MANDAMUS

Obstructionist's Counsel Claims Right of Individual Service.

SIX COUNCILMEN IN COURT

Municipal Legislators Have One More Choice Between Obedience to Law and Imprisonment.

Councilmen Brice, Hyland, O'Grady, Bodine, Van Nostrand, and Christman appeared before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. They were there in response to an order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court, in disobeying the writ of mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald directing the authorization of the bonds for the new Hall of Records. The six Councilmen mentioned were included in the original order under which fourteen of their colleagues have been adjudged guilty, but it was impossible to serve them with the papers in time to secure their attendance in court when that order was returned. In their cases an extension of the time for service was obtained.

When the case was called, William J. Kelly, counsel for Mr. Hyland, asked for an individual hearing for his client in order that the validity of the writ of mandamus might be tested. In support of his request, Mr. Kelly submitted an affidavit signed by Hyland, in which the latter set forth that the writ of mandamus should have been served upon each member of the Council individually, instead of upon President Guggenheimer. Hyland also denied the right of the Corporation Counsel to appear for the Council, and contended that each member had the right to be represented by private counsel on the application for the writ of mandamus.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, consented to a postponement of the argument, and Justice McAdam fixed the hearing for to-morrow morning.

In reference to Mr. Hyland's contentions, it was pointed out in the office of the Corporation Counsel yesterday that Section 255 of the charter, referring to the Corporation Counsel, says: "He shall be the legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the various departments. * * * No officer, board, or department of the city * * * shall have or employ any attorney or counsel." It was further pointed out that the action for a writ of mandamus was not brought against the Councilmen as individuals, but as a body. This, too, was the contention made by Justice Fitzgerald in the decision in which he held the other fourteen Councilmen to be in contempt.

It was said yesterday that the reason that Mr. Kellogg did not oppose the postponement of the argument, in Hyland's case was because there were evidences that the recusant Councilmen would agree to the authorization of the full issue of $2,100,000 bonds for the Hall of Records. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has done everything possible to avert the punishment which threatens the Councilmen who have been adjudged in contempt. Mr. Guggenheimer yesterday said that he had been informed that four more votes for the bonds would be forthcoming at to-day's session of the Council. Who these were he would not say, but it is understood that one of them is Councilman Mundorf, who has been absent from several of the recent meetings because of illness.

Mr. Kellogg called on Mr. Guggenheimer yesterday at the request of the latter, and the two men had a long conference. At its end Mr. Kellogg agreed not to ask for warrants committing the contumacious Councilmen until after to-day's meeting. Whether this action was a result of the rumor that the recalcitrant obstructionists had given in, or whether it was merely an effort to show them that softer methods might prevail if they would obey the court is not known.

In speaking of the course he will pursue, Mr. Kellogg said: "I have every reason to believe that there will be a majority in favor of the bond resolution at to-day's meeting. If, however, I learn before the meeting that the men adjudged in contempt intend to continue to hold up the issue, I shall at once apply for the warrants and execute them. There is no desire for vengeance in the matter, but if this resolution does not go through, I'll have every man mentioned in Justice Fitzgerald's order sent to jail.

"Some of the Councilmen—notably Cassidy, Doyle, Francisco, Murray, and Conly—have been actuated by a desire to make martyrs of themselves. They will be accommodated if they persist in their course, or if they attempt to block the passage of the bond resolution. These are the men who have entered into an avowed combination to defeat the order of the Supreme Court. I am giving them every chance even at the last moment to purge themselves of their contempt, and unless I am positively assured they intend to do so, I shall at once have the warrants for their arrests placed in the hands of the Sheriff."

REBUFF FOR OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Corporation Counsel Denies Special Counsel's Right to Appear.

When suit for a writ of mandamus was begun by Henry W. Sherrill and others to compel the Council to authorize the issue of $40,000 in corporate stock for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, Councilmen Conly, Cassidy, Murray, and Doyle announced their intention of employing private counsel to defend the case. According to their promise, they engaged W. J. Kelly of 32 Nassau Street. Mr. Kelly wrote Corporation Counsel Whalen, asking to be permitted to defend the Councilmanic obstructionists. In reply to Mr. Kelly's note, Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy sent this letter yesterday:

Replying to yours of the 3d inst., which only came to my attention last evening, inclosing on behalf of Messrs. Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, and Murray, four members of the Council of the City of New York, a copy of an affidavit, the original of which you say they desire to present to the Supreme Court on the hearing on the order to show cause granted in the mandamus proceedings commenced by Henry W. Sherrill, James McKeand, and William J. Ogden, I deem it my duty to say to you that I shall not consent to any attorney other than the Corporation Counsel, or such person as he may designate, appearing in this proceeding on the motion in question, as attorney of record or otherwise in behalf of the respondents, whom you claim to represent. I mention this fact because I observe the indorsement on the proposed affidavit that you subscribe yourself "attorney of defendants," which, though not technically accurate in any respect, I understand as putting forth the right to appear for those respondents in said mandamus proceeding on the return of the order to show cause referred to.

The Corporation Counsel some days since consented to an adjournment of the motion in question to the 15th inst., and on that day the Corporation Counsel will be prepared to receive on behalf of those whom you claim to represent any proper suggestion they may have to make in opposition to said motion, but the same must be submitted to the Corporation Counsel beforehand, that he may judge of its proper application to the subject matter involved in the said mandamus proceeding.

Tax Rate Ordinance Approved.

Mayor Van Wyck called at the City Hall yesterday and signed the ordinance fixing the tax rate in the several boroughs. He afterward left the city for Saratoga.

RUSSIA TAXES TRAVELING MEN.

Firms and Employes Must Pay License Fee to Sell Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Commercial travelers have a hard time of it in Russia, according to information sent to the State Department by Consul Halstead at Birmingham.

New regulations have been made by the Russian Government taxing commercial firms which employ drummers 500 rubles, or about $257. Industrial enterprises have to pay 500, 1,000, and 1,500 rubles. No concern which does not pay the tax is allowed to employ commercial travelers. Besides this, every commercial traveler must pay a personal tax of 50 rubles, or $25.75, annually.

Commercial firms or industrial enterprises which have paid the tax and taken out a license may have an unlimited number of commercial travelers in their employment, provided each drummer pays his annual personal tax.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Lowest Prices on Standard High-Grade Bicycles.

1899 *Colton Bicycles* at *12.75*

1899 *Patee Bicycles* at *16.75*

No good reason or excuse can be given as to why any sensible person should ride bicycles that are inferior in quality, unreliable, and out of date, when thoroughly reliable, high-grade, up-to-date standard wheels can be had at the low prices at which we are now selling them. Don't use a nameless wheel or one that has been rechristened; unknown names often cover known weaknesses or defects. Buy a wheel that has a good reputation—such a wheel, for instance, as the

Famous 1899 Model of the Colton Bicycle.

This well-known wheel is manufactured by the Colton Cycle Co. of Toledo, Ohio, and we have bought their entire stock on hand of models B and C for men and models D and A for women. These wheels have flush joints throughout, internal expander in handle bar and seat post, adjustable handle bars, single tube tires and Brown pattern saddles. The first consignment goes on sale to-day, when a choice of either man's or women's styles may be had for *12.75*

Still on hand, the well-known PATEE BICYCLES, for men or women, at *16.75*

REV. CHARLES M. LAMSON DEAD

President of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Victim of Heart Neuralgia.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Aug. 8.—The Rev. Charles M. Lamson, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died here suddenly about 11 o'clock to-day. Death was due to neuralgia of the heart. Dr. Lamson was fifty-six years of age.

Dr. Lamson had been staying here for some time on his vacation. He had been in his usual health, and apparently was making the most of his outing. He started for a bicycle ride with his wife this forenoon, and had been on the road about an hour, when he complained of severe pains in the region of his heart. They were near the residence of W. C. Taylor, and Dr. Lamson was led to the house. He expired a few moments later.

The five children of Dr. and Mrs. Lamson were with them on their visit here.

Charles Marion Lamson was born in Hadley, Mass., May 16, 1843, and was graduated from Amherst College with distinction in the class of 1864. He had prepared for his collegiate course at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., where, after his graduation, he became an instructor. He was a member of the Amherst Faculty for four years.

In 1866 Dr. Lamson went to Europe, spending a year in theological study at the University of Halle, Saxony. After returning to this country he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Porter Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass. In 1871 he was called to the Salem Street Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass., remaining there until 1885. In that year the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Amherst College, and he accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Dr. Lamson in 1893 became pastor of a church in Hartford, Conn., and was elected President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Oct. 16, 1897. He married, in December, 1869, Miss Helena F. Bridgeman, daughter of R. B. Bridgeman of Amherst, who, with five children, survives him.

FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.

Poles in Detroit Will Use Oil in Making Fires—Four Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—Three persons in the Polish district were fatally burned to-day through explosions caused by the use of kerosene in lighting kitchen fires. Within a week there have been four other similar cases in the same neighborhood, resulting in four deaths.

It is believed by those who are investigating the matter that these explosions were due partly to the low grade of kerosene oil which is being brought into the State. This is said to be below the legal test of 120 degrees, and therefore is more liable to ignition and explosion.

Assignee in Valentine's Place.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 8.—In the Orphans' Court this afternoon J. Shea, a merchant of Perth Amboy, was appointed assignee of Louis Briegs, a clothier of Perth Amboy, vice George M. Valentine, defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, removed. Valentine, it was stated, had never rendered any accounting of his management. An agreement had been made with all the creditors of the concern, except one, to take a certain percentage of their claims, and, as far as is known, at the time Valentine was made assignee all the debts of Briegs had been adjusted. Valentine, as assignee, continued the store of Briegs at Perth Amboy, and also started a store at Flemington. The debts now due and amounting to $2,900 were contracted since Valentine was appointed.

Bids for Perth Amboy Bonds.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The City of Perth Amboy last night received three bids for $40,000 worth of the arrearage bonds issued to meet demands owing to the Valentine thefts and consequent failure of the Middlesex County Bank, as follows: Briggs, Toff & Co., premium, $1,700; E. C. Jones & Co., 103.10; Rudolph, Kleybolte & Co., 101.255. Bonds for $15,000 were ordered issued to pay judgments which the builders of the new high school building will have to obtain to get their money, the proceeds of sales of bonds for that purpose to the amount of $35,000 being in the bank.

Atlantic City's Crematory Burned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The city's garbage crematory was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The buildings were only recently finished. The plant was located well out on the meadows, and there was but one fire plug near it. The Fire Department was unable to do anything to stay the flames. The loss amounts to about $3,000.

Highwaymen Robbed Him of $400.

WOODRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Henry Boreen of Woodridge, a traveling grocer, was found unconscious by the roadside at Secaucus this morning. He says that two highwaymen stopped him on the road, and when he refused to give up his money he was beaten and then robbed. He claims to have lost $400. He is not seriously injured.

Rolled Out of Window Asleep.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—John Costello of Honeoye Flats was killed last night by falling from a window in the fifth story of the Commercial Hotel, in South Exchange Street. Costello occupied a room with James Vanburt, and the bed stood against the window sill. It is supposed that Costello rolled in his sleep and fell through the window to the ground.

Mary Robinson's Injuries Fatal.

Mary Robinson, the Russian girl who jumped on Monday in front of an incoming train from the platform of the Eighty-sixth Street station of the Second Avenue elevated road, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Magistrate Flammer discharged the fireman and engineer, who were arrested because two witnesses said they saw the girl jump on the track.

Heidler Hanged for Murder at Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 8.—Edwin D. Heidler was hanged in the county jail here to-day for the killing of his brother-in-law, Levi Kreider, on May 1,

COLUMBIA BEAT DEFENDER

Won Race from New London to Gardiner's Bay by Four Minutes.

VIGILANT LEFT FAR BEHIND

Beaten by Fifty-four Minutes by the New Yacht—Large Fleet in the New York Club Run.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Aug. 8.—The first run of the New York Yacht Club fleet today from New London out into the Sound as far as Watch Hill and back to Gardiner's Bay must be set down as one of the most successful in the club's history. Not only was the day an ideal one, with a wholesail breeze from the west, which held through from the start to finish, but the club watched with pride the magnificent run of the new America's Cup defender, Columbia, which fairly distanced every other yacht with the exception of Defender, defeating the latter by four minutes and one second in a thirty-mile race.

The old cup defender Vigilant was beaten by the two fliers nearly an hour, but this no doubt was due largely to the fortunate run of Columbia and Defender along the Fisher's Island shore, while the rest of the fleet kept over on the other side of the Sound. Amorita also held in under Fisher's Island and beat out all the schooners with ease, winning in her class by several minutes. More than fifty yachts crossed the line at New London and nearly all finished in Gardiner's Bay, although some of them did not get in until toward night.

The slight adverse criticism of the Regatta Committee for selecting the Gardiner's Bay run faded away entirely before the day was half over, and to-night the yachtsmen are enthusiastic over the course and the result of the day's sport. The run gave the yachts a good broad reach to Race Rock of 3½ miles, a fine run before the wind to Watch Hill of 8½ miles, and a grand beat of 18½ miles in a constantly increasing breeze to the finish.

COLUMBIA'S GREATEST GAIN.

There were many interesting and exciting moments from the time when the great bunch of sloops, followed by the schooners, swept over the starting line until the last of the racers finished, but by far the greatest feat of the day was the magnificent seven miles run of Columbia from Fisher's Island to Great Gull Island, in which she averaged almost a thirteen-knot gait. It was on this leg, made very close to the wind, that Columbia made her greatest gain on Defender. The boats were but a short eighth of a mile apart, under Fisher's Island, and there was nearly a mile and a half of water between them at Great Gull Island.

Both yachts had all the wind they could stagger under and Columbia hauled down her jibtopsail during a ten-minute interval when it blew the hardest. She set it up again, however, when Defender began to pick up and held her advantage to the line. Neither boat was held back a particle. It was a good square test of the merits of the old and new boats, and the latter may be put down as a good four minutes faster under the present conditions, and with her steel mast in, a couple of minutes more. Once during the day, just after the start, Columbia seemed inactive and lifeless and Defender almost passed her. But just before reaching Race Rock the new boat seemed to find the breeze again, and from that point the result was never in doubt.

The fleet started out soon after 10 o'clock, but Commodore Morgan did not send the yachts away until nearly 11, waiting for a little more breeze. The feature of the fleet, outside of the big sloops, was the great number of schooners. Nearly all the cracks participated, and some of the older ones showed themselves still in the game. The schooners furnished a fine spectacle at the start, and an even finer one as, coming down to Watch Hill Buoy, with every kite set and spinnakers to starboard, they all folded their great extra wings and rounded the buoy for the beat to the finish. Quissetta looked a winner at this point, but Capt. Lippitt made a mistake in seeking the Long Island shore, and his rival on Amorita easily beat him.

START OF THE CLUB RUN.

The flagship Corsair, acting as the committee boat, anchored a cable's length east of the buoy on Sarah's Ledge at 10:30 o'clock, and sent up the signal letter "L," signifying that the course, after rounding Race Rock, would be three and one-half miles south by west, one-half mile west, to a mark anchored off Watch Hill, and thence to the finish, indicated by a mark anchored three and one-half miles south southwest from Plum Island light. The starting gun for sloops and yawls was given at 10:55, and five minutes later for schooners, followed by another in fifteen minutes for the sloops Columbia and Defender. All crossed the line on the starboard tack with sheets eased a trifle for the reach to the first turning point, Race Rock.

The start of Columbia and Defender, of course, was the feature of the morning, and it was as pretty a piece of work as has yet been done. Both skippers brought their yachts close to and parallel with the line at two minutes before the starting gun. To use up that time each yacht was jibed, then brought head to wind for a moment, and both had filled away on a starboard tack and were coming for the line under good headway at gunfire. Columbia's sheets were eased, but Rhodes kept Defender's flat enough to luff her out across Columbia's wake. Barr might have stopped him by wasting time in a luffing match, but he thought better of it.

In just five minutes after the start Defender had passed to windward of Columbia, and was a full length ahead of her. Both carried exactly the same canvas—three lower sails, club topsails, and large jibtopsails. At 12:35 Columbia had walked through Defender's lee and her bowsprit was showing out ahead. They went around Race Point as follows:

Columbia	12:41:00
Defender	12:41:05

A GREAT FLEET OF YACHTS.

Ahead, astern, and on all sides of the two big sloops, when they squared away and set their spinnakers, was the greatest fleet of pleasure craft that ever sailed together from New London. Fifty-four yachts, each carrying her spinnaker to starboard, and thirty-nine steam yachts were standing to the eastward. It was a sight the like of which had not been witnessed before in the history of yachting in this country.

At 12:15 Columbia had gained nearly two minutes on Defender. Both were gaining fast on Vigilant, and Navahoe had dropped out of the race. Carmita lost her topmast off Race Rock, and was permitted by the flagship to retire. The Watch Hill mark was luffed around as follows by the leaders:

Vigilant	12:29:50	Nirvana	12:48:10
Quissetta	12:33:00	Queen Mab	12:48:50
Constellation	12:35:35	Syce	12:49:00
Gloriana	12:38:50	Marguerite	12:49:10
Hildegarde	12:39:30	Alcaea	12:49:15
Ariel	12:40:30	Acushla II	12:49:30
Latona	12:44:10	Kestral	12:50:00
Colonia	12:45:20	America	12:53:00
Amorita	12:45:45		

As Columbia and Defender came down before the wind under a cloud of canvas it looked difficult for their skippers to round the mark, with dozens of schooners and sloops in their way, but they worked like catboats. Small jibtopsails were set by some members of the crew for the windward work when within a few minutes of the mark, while others gathered in their spinnakers. Capt. Barr made the best turn with Columbia. All hands were then put on the mainsheet, and when he luffed her around the mark, the sheet was belayed flat aft as the sloop came up to the wind, close hauled on a starboard tack. By not having her sheet aft in time, Defender was forced to make a wider turn.

At least half a dozen sloops and schooners were blanketed by the big sloops, including the old schooner America, which sailed remarkably fast, outfooting several larger vessels than herself. Partly to get clear of all the small fry, and also to get a good weather berth on Defender, Barr swung Columbia about to the port tack at 12:56:30, and back again to starboard at 12:57:15. Defender tacking to port at 12:59:20, tried to cross Columbia's wake, but Barr would not have it. Tacking at once, he placed Columbia on Defender's weather bow and about half a dozen lengths away.

BREEZE BEGINS TO FRESHEN.

The breeze began to freshen now, and all the yachts heeled to it and traveled faster. Of the schooners, Quissetta had made the best run before the wind, but she was beaten later on in the windward work by her old rival, Amorita. The sloops Syce and Kestrel had their old fight over again. It was learned last night that the Newport committee found Syce won in Saturday's race after all.

From the point off Fishers Island, where they tacked to starboard, Defender at 1:25:05, until they crossed the finish line in Gardiners Bay, the race between Columbia and Defender was a splendid test of the speed of the yachts. The wind gradually canted to the westward, until by the time they had Little Gull Island abeam it was nearly northwest, allowing them both to lay their courses without another tack to the finish. When the fierce puffs coming across Gull Island and out of Plum Gut struck Columbia she laid down until her lee rail was well under water. She was traveling at 12-knot speed when she passed Race Rock at 1:49:30. The Defender passed it at 1:53, 3 minutes and 30 seconds astern of her rival. Between that point and Little Gull Lighthouse Columbia gained 2 minutes and 10 seconds more, putting her 5 minutes and 40 seconds in the lead.

Soon after passing that beacon an extra strong puff tore the foot of Columbia's clubtopsail from its club. The clew hung on, however, and the sail stood. Down came the baby jibtopsail on Columbia at 2:15, and it was kept down for fifteen minutes. When it was seen that Defender was plainly overhauling her, it was set again.

Corsair anchored at 2:55 P. M. to establish the finish line, and had hardly swung to the tide before Columbia came tearing across the line. Her official finish time was 2:59:59 and that of Defender 3:04:18. Then came an extremely interesting feature of the contest. A comparison of the work done by Columbia against Vigilant, which finished at 3:27:45, shows that the latter finished twenty-seven minutes and forty-six seconds behind Columbia, while she started twenty-six minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the new cup defender. Vigilant was beaten by fifty-four minutes and eight seconds over a course of thirty and one-half miles. What chance has Shamrock, say the expert calculators, if Vigilant was able to beat Britannia at any time?

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

Following is the full summary of the club run:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Hildegarde	11:05:00	3:41:55	4:36:55	4:36:55
Constellation	11:03:04	3:43:52	4:40:12	4:39:55
Fleetwing	11:05:00	.....	.....	.....
CLASS B.				
Alcaea	11:02:00	3:58:57	4:56:57	4:56:57
Colonia	11:04:06	3:49:15	4:48:09	4:47:27
Emerald	11:05:00	4:15:41	5:10:41	5:08:45
Mayflower	11:04:30	4:39:45	5:35:15	5:32:23
CLASS C.				
Ariel	11:00:54	4:14:19	5:13:29	5:13:29
Marguerite	11:05:10	4:20:45	5:15:45	5:05:00
Iroquois	11:05:00	4:45:17	5:40:17	5:39:25
CLASS D.				
Amorita	11:03:23	3:29:41	4:26:18	4:26:18
Tatona	11:02:48	3:42:10	4:39:22	4:38:57
Katrina	11:05:00	4:51:50	5:46:50	5:45:18
Shamrock	11:05:00	4:54:25	5:49:25	5:47:53
Quisetta	11:00:33	3:44:10	4:43:37	4:40:25
Ingomar	11:05:00	5:05:27	6:00:37	5:53:47
CLASS F.				
Cevelia	11:02:36	4:39:07	5:36:11	5:34:47
Neara	11:04:58	4:39:37	5:54:40	5:29:59
Lucas	11:05:00	5:41:47	6:36:47	....
Glen Dower	11:05:00	5:08:13	5:58:13	....
Priscilla II	11:03:32	5:36:10	6:32:38	....
Rusalka	11:04:50	5:47:06	6:43:16	....
SLOOPS—CLASS G.				
Columbia	11:21:22	2:59:59	3:38:37	*4:01
Defender	11:21:40	3:04:18	3:42:38	....
Vigilant	10:57:08	3:27:47	4:30:39	....
Navahoe	10:59:06	....	....	....
CLASS H.				
Hildegarde	10:58:28	3:51:40	4:53:12	....
Queen Mab	10:59:06	4:05:13	5:06:07	5:04:02
CLASS J.				
Carmita	10:56:57	....	....	....
Gloriana	10:57:28	4:11:44	5:14:16	5:13:20
Petrel	10:58:00	5:00:59	6:02:59	....
Sayonara	10:59:05	5:09:22	6:10:17	6:09:12
Syce	11:00:00	5:55:54	4:33:54	4:53:54
Acushla II	11:00:00	4:56:58	5:56:58	5:55:55
Paladin	10:59:36	....	....	....
Kestrel	10:59:32	4:00:54	5:01:22	4:57:31
Elvira	10:59:06	4:11:15	5:12:09	5:06:10
Vaudal	10:59:17	....	....	....
Hotowan	10:57:36	6:08:09	7:10:33	....
Sistal	10:58:36	5:35:50	6:37:14	....
CLASS L.				
Katonah	10:59:06	5:18:00	6:18:54	....
Albicore	10:58:45	....	....	....
L. 509	10:57:43	5:06:59	6:09:16	....
Mira	10:51:05	5:57:30	6:58:25	....
Tigress	11:00:00	6:09:04	7:09:04	....
CLASS N.				
Razmatang	10:57:47	5:45:26	6:49:29	....

Commodore Morgan said to-night that the fleet probably would leave about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for the run to Newport, the racers starting for Gardiner's Bay about 10:30.

The schooner Iroquois ran aground in Gardiners Bay this afternoon, and had not been floated at dark to-night.

NEWPORT AWAITS THE FLEET.

Plans Dinners and Dances for New York Yacht Club Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The cottagers are preparing for the arrival of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club to-morrow. From the time of its arrival until its departure Thursday morning for Vineyard Haven, there will be one continuous round of entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a large dinner party on the Narrada to-morrow evening, and Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a small dinner and dance in her villa on Ochre Point in honor of Miss Fell, who is cruising on the yacht May. On several of the large steam yachts entertainments are also arranged for. The fleet will be illuminated to-morrow evening, and vocalists and instrumentalists will be afloat all the evening. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will take a large party out on the Nourmahal to see the races.

The Asahi Beats the Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The fleet of thirty-footers was increased to-day by the arrival of the Raccoon for John R. Drexel. The yacht broke the record for small boats between here and New Rochelle—having made the passage in a few minutes less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Drexel is particularly fond of the thirty-footer class and will do considerable sailing in his latest purchase.

The thirty-footers raced over the Briggs Ledge course this afternoon with the wind from the northwest. The start was made at 3:30 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:22:59	1:59:32
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:23:32	1:53:32
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:24:40	1:54:40
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:25:14	1:50:14
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:25:50	1:55:50
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:27:14	1:57:14
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:31:16	2:01:16
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:33:55	2:02:55

The Meteor Wins Again.

RYDE, England, Aug. 8.—Emperor William's yacht Meteor won the chief prize in the Royal Victoria Regatta here to-day, defeating the Duke of Abruzzi's Bona and Mr. Orr-Ewing's Rainbow.

Tennis Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The annual tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will begin at the Casino next Tuesday, and in a few days the grand stand will be erected. The drawings will be made on Friday and the entries for the championship in singles will be received by Secretary Presbry at the Casino up to Thursday of this week. On Tuesday the match in doubles will be between the Eastern champions, Davis and Ward, and the Western champions, Hackett and Allen. The winners of this match will meet Ware and Sheldon for the National championship on Wednesday.

Mile Swimming Record Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The amateur swimming champion, J. A. Jarvis, swam a mile to-day at Leicester in 25 minutes 13 2-5 seconds, thus eclipsing the world's record, held by J. Nuttall.

Central of Iowa May Be Absorbed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 8.—It is rumored here that the next move of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company will be to absorb the Central of Iowa system. The Milwaukee has bought almost two hundred miles of Iowa road this year, and is building 250 miles more in the State. The Central of Iowa system has long been the subject of bitter controversy between opposing factions of its stockholders, headed by Russell Sage and President Morse, respectively. There recently has been a vigorous controversy about the retirement of Col. L. H. Martin as General Manager. Railroad men say the Milwaukee wants the system, which in recent years has been highly prosperous, and has tried to obtain it.

Answers to Correspondents.

WILLIAM LINDEMAN. — During the Summer of 1888 a steamer service between New York and Albany at a ten-cent fare was started by Walter H. Shupe. A steamer made one round trip to and from Albany at the rate, carrying a goodly number of passengers, but a series of attachments for various unpaid bills prevented a second trip.

KERBEROS.—Respecting your differences with your landlord, it would be well to consult a lawyer.

CRITICISM OF GEN. BROOKE

War Department Stirred to Action by Many Complaints.

IT CALLS FOR A FULL REPORT

President Finds It Hard to Get Information on Civil Affairs—Brooke Seems Not Interested in Such Things.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The evidences of dissatisfaction with the military rule in Cuba which have been manifested in many quarters are not without effect on the War Department. There has been a disposition to let the colonial administrators of the United States have plenty of discretion, as it is a new business for Americans, and everything which is to be done is more or less experimental. Mistakes are expected, and it is also expected that by these mistakes our officers will learn.

During the past few weeks, however, there has been a continual flow into Washington, not very strong, but persistent, of complaints in regard to the present management in Cuba. Cubans not of the professional agitator class have asserted that the military authorities do not seem to understand the needs of the island, and lately this kind of talk has been reinforced by a similar opinion coming from American officials who have returned from Cuba to Washington.

There is no specific complaint, only the general one that the military rulers do not understand what is expected of them in the preparation of the people for a civil government. As one American official phrased it, "the Generals are not broad enough for civil Governors." It was not Gen. Brooke, but Gen. Wilson, who is only a department Governor, who issued a proclamation warning Americans to respect the civil authority and provoke no conflicts with Cubans.

In the presence of this criticism, Gen. Brooke has not aided himself by his communications with the department on the subject of civil government. The President is anxious to hurry along the time when the experiment in civil government can be made in Cuba. The conditions under which it will be made have not yet been fully decided upon, and to so decide, the Administration must be in possession of as full details as possible of the state of things in Cuba. Gen. Brooke has been expected to co-operate in furnishing such information, and he has been found wanting. It has been impossible to secure from him such definite information about the administration of civil affairs and the progress toward civil government.

Gen. Brooke is apparently not interested in these subjects, or else does not realize their importance, and the reports made by him have been so unsatisfactory that an order has been issued directing him to submit a full account not later than Oct. 1. He is to furnish the Secretary of War with complete information as to what has been done in each province toward the erection of a civil government, what has been done toward the collection of revenues, the amounts collected and their sources, the disbursements and their purposes, and in fact everything relating to the administration of civil affairs in the Island.

The coming census in the island will be of great aid to the Administration, and the President is anxious that work shall be pushed in that direction. The better class of Cubans are looking forward to this for the same reason, and are doing everything they can to prepare for it and to facilitate the work, but here, too, it is asserted by Gen. Brooke's critics, that he does not seem to grasp the importance of what is to be done. One of the principal complaints of the Cubans seems to be that public education does not receive sufficient encouragement at the hands of the authorities.

CUBAN EDITORS IN THE CITY.

Will Protest to Secretary Root Against the Suppression of Their Paper, El Reconcentrado.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship City of Mexico from Cuba were Col. A. Cervantes and Capt. Ricardo Arnanto, Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of El Reconcentrado, the Cuban paper recently suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, Governor of Havana. The two men are on their way to Washington, where they will lay their protest before the Secretary of War.

The suppressed paper has claimed to be the organ of the independent party in Cuba. It was a four-page paper and pursued a decidedly yellow journalistic policy with scare heads and poster type. During the last few weeks of its existence it became personal in its attacks against those in authority. Its career was forcibly closed on July 31.

When seen last night Col. Cervantes made a long statement regarding the alleged wrongs inflicted upon the editors of the paper by Gen. Ludlow in suppressing the paper. "El Reconcentrado was in existence long before the Spanish-American War had begun," said Col. Cervantes, "it was an independent organ whose aims were directed solely for the independence of Cuba, and it was the only recognized organ of the Cuban army.

"To-day there is no independence in Cuba. In fact, many of the inhabitants still think that the Spanish emblem floats over Morro Castle. They have no reason to think differently. The police of Havana were deadly against the principles of the paper and Raefel Cardenas, Chief of Police, did his utmost to have it surpressed, because certain officers were charged with dishonesty. The editor and staff were ordered arrested and imprisoned. Though the editor and a few members of his staff escaped, some of the employes of the paper were locked up for a period of sixty days. About ten or twelve took refuge in escape and are still being sought.

"Gen. Ludlow said it could be fixed if the editor and managing editor would sign an agreement never again to write anything offensive to the authorities. The agreement was of such a character that no man of honor would affix his signature to it."

Messrs. Cervantes and Auranto say they entertain no animosity against Gen. Ludlow whose mind they say was poisoned by Mayor La Coste. La Coste's method, they say, was to put a false interpretation on the articles published in El Reconcentrado.

TALK OF BUYING LA LUCHA.

Said that Americans Have Offered to Buy the Havana Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The idea of La Lucha of Havana as a Yankee journal is rather startling, but it is reported here that it may shortly become one. It is said that some American capitalists have offered to buy the paper and publish it as an Administration organ.

Antonio S. Miguel, the editor and owner, was here yesterday, and went to New York to-day. He refused to confirm or deny the report.

HAVING A HARD TIME IN CUBA.

Former Spanish Inspector of Police Mobbed at Several Places.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Manzano, who was the Spanish Inspector of Police here during the war, when landing recently upon his return from Spain, was recognized by the son of a Cuban who was sent to the Isle of Pines, the Spanish penal settlement off the south coast of the island, owing to information given by Manzano. A crowd formed rapidly, crying "Lynch him," but Manzano was rescued by the police. It is said that he and his father were responsible for the execution of twenty Cubans and the banishment of twenty others, and their very names are hated by the people. They had a reputation as forgers of letters intended to incriminate persons possessed of property which the Spanish authorities desired to confiscate.

On Sunday last Manzano went to Guanabacoa by train. While en route he was recognized by two of his former victims, who raised an outcry and denounced him. A crowd gathered quickly with the intention of setting upon him, but he was again rescued. On leaving the train at Guanabacoa he was soon identified and a mob collected to beat him. Señor Nunez, an influential citizen, admonished the crowd, urging that, as the war was over, Manzano should be allowed to go about his business. Ultimately this was agreed to on condition that he should leave the town by the first outbound train, which he did. Señor Nunez says that if Manzano had not been quickly gotten away the infuriated populace would never have allowed him to leave the town alive.

La Lucha compares this style of treatment with that accorded to Italians in Louisiana.

Garcia's Widow Coming to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The widow of Gen. Calixto Garcia, with her two daughters and one of her sons, will leave Cuba for New York in the latter part of August. They will spend the Winter there, and may decide to reside there permanently.

Gen. Toral Liberated.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Gen. Toral, who was recently acquitted by the Supreme Council of War of the charge of having surrendered Santiago to the United States forces without having exhausted all means of defense, was liberated to-day.

To Form Regiment of Cuban Cavalry.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 8.—A regiment of Cuban cavalry, commanded by American officers, will soon be formed, it is understood, as a substitute for a section of the United States troops.

MILES DEPRIVED OF CONTROL.

He Has No Jurisdiction Over Inspector General's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Alger, just before he abandoned the War Office, issued an order which may result in a decided stand on the part of Mr. Root. The order referred to the office of the Inspector General, and by its terms restored it to its full powers, as they existed before the Spanish war, but when he came to the phrase providing that it shall be under the control of the Secretary of War and the General commanding, he blue penciled the last four words. Gen. Miles promptly protested, and it was announced that the phrase omitted by Mr. Alger would be inserted.

Yesterday Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said that the order would not be published until Secretary Root's return. To-day, however, he gave out the latest proof of the proposed regulation, and it contained no reference to placing the Inspector General's office under the control of the Major General commanding. It was being printed for distribution.

The opening paragraph says that the office is a bureau of the War Department, and it is explained that it would be incongruous in the face of this to put it under the authority of the Major General commanding. Gen. Miles will probably lay the matter before Mr. Root on the latter's return.

TORPEDO BOAT SPEED TEST.

The Destroyer Quail to Give No. 61 10 Miles' Start in 100.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—A notable speed test between the torpedo-boat destroyer Quail and torpedo boat No. 61 is to be held off this port soon. The latter is a 22-knotter and the Quail is rated at 30 knots an hour.

The proposed test will have two objects—it will demonstrate how long it will take a torpedo boat destroyer of the Quail's class to overtake a torpedo boat of 22 knots when the latter has ten miles start, and it is expected to decide also whether torpedo boats are of much importance to a fleet. No. 61 will be given thirty minutes' start to enable her to get ten miles out to sea. Then the Quail will start in pursuit. In a run of 100 miles it is said she will overtake the torpedo boat on her way back, pass her, and anchor in the dockyard fifty minutes ahead. Both vessels are being overhauled at the dockyard.

MORE DELAY FOR CARTER.

No Decision in Courtmartial Before Close of September.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In speaking of the Capt. Carter court-martial case, the testimony in which was referred by the President to the Department of Justice for review some time ago, Attorney General Griggs, who returned to-day from a short vacation, said that in all probability he would not reach a formal conclusion in the matter until Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, had been given an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. MacVeagh is now in Europe, by the advice of his physician, but is expected to return to the United States later in the present month. The work of reviewing the testimony is now well advanced, and it is the expectation of the officials that a conclusion will be reached before the close of next month.

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following naval officers have been promoted to the grades following their names: T. A. Barryhill, Surgeon; J. R. Waggoner and T. H. Streets, Medical Inspectors; E. P. Stone, A. E. Culver, C. A. Gove, D. W. Coffman, D. P. Perkins, H. T. Mayo, W. I. Chambers, W. McLean, and J. T. Newton, Lieutenant Commanders, and J. S. Ogden, G. P. Howe and G. Cowie, Commanders.

The Chicago Leaves Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Rear Admiral Howison of the South Atlantic Station, who has circumnavigated Africa with his flagship, the Chicago, has cabled the Navy Department that he was leaving Cape Town to-day for Rio de Janeiro, via St. Helena.

Americans at Plymouth Dockyard.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 8.—The officers and men of the United States training ship Alliance, from New London, Conn., July 3, which arrived here July 29, made a tour of inspection of the dockyard this morning.

GALLANTRY COST HIM A FINE.

Trevor White Condemned to Pay $1 for Plucking a Flower for a Young Woman.

Trevor White, twenty years of age, of 1,738 Washington Avenue, an Englishman arrayed somewhat like an artist, was a prisoner in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having plucked an orange lily from the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park Monday afternoon. The complainant was Conrad Lambley of 825 Jackson Avenue, who represented the Botanical Society of the Bronx, which has for its purpose the care and preservation of the Botanical Garden.

Lambley said that White and a pretty young woman were strolling through the park. He had some suspicion of White, and kept close behind him. Artistic-looking people and lovers, he said, were a menace to any pretty flower bed, even in a graveyard. Suddenly he saw the young woman stop and look toward the spot where the orange lilies grew. There was a rapt expression on her face, and she held her hands in ecstasy as she gazed at the lilies. He heard White say, "Do you want one?" She only answered with her eyes, but that settled it, and White strode over and plucked the prettiest lily of them all. Lambley called Policeman Lyon of the Morrisania Station, who arrested White and took possession of the lily. The young woman wept, whether from being deprived of the lily or because White was arrested, Lambley did not know. The lily was marked "Exhibit A," and placed on the bench in front of Magistrate Flammer, who took many a satisfactory sniff.

Policeman Lyon, who is a native of the North of Ireland, told Magistrate Flammer that he had had the greatest difficulty with those orange lilies. Some of the Irishmen who visited the park, he said, seemed to have an antipathy to the orange lily, and viciously plucked and destroyed the flowers. Policeman Lyon said that where he was born and reared it was a profanation and a sacrilege to destroy an orange lily.

All this time Trevor White, arrayed in a white duck suit, silk negligee shirt, and flowing silk tie, stood anxiously awaiting his doom.

"What have you got to say?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"I was with a young woman, your Worship," said White, "and she desired a lily. I quite agree with the officer that this flower is lovely. It strikes me that no better disposition could be made of these sweet flowers than to give them to some lady who admires them."

This gallant speech struck Magistrate Flammer as being clever, and he fined White $1 and gave the lily to Lambley.

QUEENS-NASSAU TROUBLES.

Dispute Over Bonds Issued for Building of Roads Now in Nassau County Reaches an Acute Stage.

The long-drawn-out dispute between Queens and Nassau Counties over the handling of the bonds of the County of Queens issued to pay for the construction of roads in the towns which now form the County of Nassau has reached an acute stage. Charles L. Phipps, Treasurer of Queens County, now has the money in dispute. Henry M. Eastman, Treasurer of the new County of Nassau, has demanded the money from Mr. Phipps as the property of Nassau County and warned him that if he pays it out to any persons it will be at his peril.

When the bonds were issued the Counties of Queens and Nassau were united, there being no Nassau. The amount is about $100,000. The Queens County board, through its engineers and contractors, have gone ahead with the road construction in the new county, and propose to pay the bills out of the moneys raised on the bond issues. The Nassau Supervisors and other officials claim they should have the work and the money.

Within a few days Mr. Phipps will be called upon to honor the orders of his own Board of Supervisors to pay out nearly all of the money resulting from the road bond issues, now in his possession. If he honors these orders he will place himself in the position of ignoring Treasurer Eastman's notification, and legal proceedings will doubtless be taken. The Nassau officials may restrain Mr. Phipps from paying out the money or Mr. Phipps may decline to pay the contractors and force them into court.

At a meeting of the Supervisors of Queens County yesterday the following bills, all chargeable against the road bond moneys, were presented: J. J. McLaughlin as Engineer, services, $2,021.20; Thomas B. Smith, as associate engineer, services, $178.21; William Bowne of Glen Cove, work done, $2,048.72; William E. Hawkhurst, Westbury Station, work done, $121.24; Mack Paving Company, work done, Oyster Bay, $8,333.83, $1,267.38, $1,094.11; Hempstead, $833.88; North Hempstead, $651.44, $132.38, $62.80, $47.76, $28.32, $2,424.70; Edward Roach, work done, Hempstead, $40,457.88, $28,687.94, $3,621.35; Oyster Bay $2,304; Henry L. Smith, work done, North Hempstead, $5,577.44.

These amounts use up about one hundred thousand dollars of the money, and there would be very little left. These contractors have put in their bills, and Mr. McLaughlin certifies their work has been done and they are entitled to their money. The bills were referred to the Committee on Roads, which, having gone over the roads previously and been satisfied with the work, will doubtless report in favor of paying the bills at the next meeting of the Supervisors. Then the orders will issue, and Mr. Phipps will have to either pay or refuse.

In his reply to Mr. Eastman's demand upon him, Mr. Phipps said he would not pay out the money except on order of the Supervisors of Queens County or from a competent court. When seen yesterday Mr. Phipps said he had nothing to say, and referred inquiry to his counsel, George L. Davison. Mr. Davison said he was not prepared to talk at this time as to the course he would advise Mr. Phipps to pursue.

Trouble Over Nassau County Bonds.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The action brought by S. G. Hewitt to restrain the Nassau County Board of Supervisors from carrying out their award of $100,000 of court-house bonds to Seymour Brothers & Company of New York, has been sent to a referee by Supreme Court Justice Stover. It is claimed by the county that the plaintiff has no standing in the court, as he is not a taxpayer. The allegation that Thomas McKenna of Flushing, Queens Borough, was willing to offer a higher premium than Seymour Brothers & Company is also to be inquired into. This assertion is disputed by the Supervisors. McKenna is the real plaintiff in the suit.

CONFESSION OF KIDNAPPING.

Arrest of a Woman for Taking Little Susannah Van Why—Her Statements Are Conflicting.

Susannah Van Why, little more than two years old, of 49 Grove Street, was missing from her home in the afternoon of Thursday last, and John Van Why, the child's father, hunted everywhere for her. At 5 o'clock the same day the father found the baby in the rooms of the Gerry society. From what was gathered by the police it was supposed that the child was kidnapped.

Since that time Agent Agnew of the children's society has had Emma Fackner, wife of John Fackner, a truckman, of 709 East Twelfth Street, under surveillance. Yesterday morning he arrested her, charging her with kidnapping the baby. On being rigorously questioned by the agent the woman admitted that she took the child. She stated to him, he says, that she found it at Perry and Bleecker Streets. She snatched it up in her arms. There were a number of people in the street at the time, but they, thinking it was the woman's child, did not interfere with her. When she got the child home, she said, she became conscience stricken, and left the child where it was found by a policeman and taken to the children's society rooms. The woman at one time conducted a "baby farm," but Agent Agnew says that her character heretofore has been irreproachable. She is twenty-nine years of age and attractive in appearance.

The woman was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. The Magistrate asked Agent Agnew what motive the woman had for stealing the child. The agent said he was somewhat puzzled over this. He thought that the woman on seeing the child imagined it would be a good opportunity to supply some rich woman who wanted a child with one so presentable. Agent Agnew stated also that the woman was childless, having lost two children of her own.

The woman would give no motive for taking the child, but qualified her alleged confession to Agent Agnew by stating that she found the child at Perry and Bleecker Streets, and that she was on the way to the Fifth Street Police Station with her when she met the Gerry society agents, to whom she delivered it.

Magistrate Cornell held the woman in $1,000 bonds for further examination this afternoon.

WOMAN HELD FOR KIDNAPPING.

Mrs. Childs's Story of the Green Children's Disappearance.

Mrs. Annie Childs, twenty-six years of age, of 520 West Forty-ninth Street, charged with having kidnapped Etta and Irene Green, nine and two years of age, respectively, of 128 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City, and arrested by Policeman Mallon of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station Monday afternoon at Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

According to the sworn statement of the woman, she is not a kidnapper. She said that she went to Long Island City to take care of the children of her sister, Mrs. James Green, who was in the hospital. On Sunday she was about to start for this city, when Green, her brother-in-law, who was, she says, intoxicated, began to abuse her. She left the house, and the children followed her, fearing a beating. She came to this city and went to her house at 520 West Forty-ninth Street. Finding her husband out, she went to the house of a friend named McGrath at 620 Tenth Avenue. She left the children there until Monday, when she took them to the wife of her husband's employer, Mrs. John Sexton, at 520 West Forty-ninth Street. She was walking down Tenth Avenue on her way back to Long Island City with the children, she says, when she was arrested.

It appears that William Childs, the husband of the woman, a plasterer, saw his wife walking along Tenth Avenue with the children, and, calling Policeman Mallon, told him the woman was his wife and that she had kidnapped the children.

Green did not deny the allegations of the woman. The children were taken by the Gerry agents to the society rooms, washed and fed, and then turned over to their father on his promise to have them in court this morning, when Mrs. Childs will be further examined.

Farmers Tear Down Toll Gate.

WESTMONT, N. J., Aug. 8.—The toll gate here on Haddonfield Turnpike was torn to pieces to-night by indignant farmers. The drivers demanded to go through without paying toll. The gatekeeper, John Cline, refused and shut the gate. He armed himself with a big club. The farmers attacked him and several have sore heads as a result. Then the crowd tore the gate down and damaged the house. The road was blocked by 100 wagons and 20 trolley cars.

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TWELVE PAGES.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Of course, nobody could expect Mr. HAY to break with the traditions of his office. As a matter of fact, the steadiness of the foreign policy of the United States, which means the continuity of tradition in the State Department, is, considering everything, one of the most wonderful and one of the most creditable of our National achievements.

At the same time Secretary HAY, in common with ourselves and with everybody else who knew anything about the matter, must have writhed inwardly when he read in yesterday's papers the announcement that Russia had served notice upon China that China must not make an alliance with Japan. That is the kind of notification that must arouse the opposition of every American citizen who knows what it means, and Col. HAY is decidedly one of the American citizens who know what it means.

We have no intention of being disrespectful to ex-Secretary DAY. We think he is, as DANIEL WEBSTER and GROVER CLEVELAND were wont respectively to put it, as the highest eulogium in their power to pay, "a good American citizen." But we must say a frightful mess was made of the whole Far Eastern question in the State Department in Mr. DAY's time. This journal did its utmost to inculcate upon the Administration that an alliance, or an understanding, between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States upon the basis of the open door was the only solution of the new problem opened in China. No doubt Mr. DAY was as much alive to the considerations involved as any other man would have been who had spent his life not in attending to great affairs, but in practicing law in Canton, Ohio, or for that matter, in New York, N. Y.

However that may be, the official announcement of the State Department that the interests of the United States were not put in jeopardy by the disagreement between England and Russia in China fell upon everybody who knew what that disagreement meant with a mixture of wonder and of terror. The announcement may have proceeded from some notion of the President's that "McKinleyism," or Dingleyism, was involved, and that that doctrine was still living as a domestic issue. It may have proceeded from the very skillful hypnotism of the Russian Ambassador; or it may have been the result of Mr. DAY's blank and innocent ignorance of foreign affairs. In any case it was equally unfortunate. It was the more unfortunate because not long afterward came DEWEY's magnificent "naval demonstration" that the United States had to be reckoned with in the apportionment of China.

Whichever it was, we repeat that the present Secretary of State must writhe under it, must writhe under the necessity his predecessor has imposed upon him of seeming to acquiesce in the prohibition by Russia of an alliance between China and Japan.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL.

The powers to which AGUINALDO has appealed for recognition of Filipino independence will be restrained from granting his request by two grave considerations. The first objection is that such an act of recognition would give offense to the United States, with which all nations are now on terms of peace and friendship. The second objection is the incapacity of AGUINALDO and his followers to take care of themselves, protect foreigners resident among them, and fulfill their international obligations.

These considerations will suffice to cause the instant denial of his appeal in every Foreign Office the world over. It will, in fact, be nowhere seriously considered for a moment unless in some capital a disposition should exist to cause us annoyance, for which the aspirations of the Filipinos would furnish the opportunity. We know of no nation which has cause to wish openly to offend us.

Our own behavior toward Spain during the long years of insurrection in Cuba was scrupulously correct. Though much importuned, not by Cubans alone, but by our own politicians anxious to embrace a popular cause, the Government at Washington manifested a most friendly and forbearing disposition toward Spain, and went to great trouble and expense to prevent the departure of unlawful expeditions from our shores to aid the insurgents. Putting aside the question of independence, which the Cubans had not in fact achieved any more than the Filipinos have achieved it, we refused to recognize even the belligerency of the insurgents in Cuba, which we might have done without giving Spain cause of offense. There is, indeed, no better statement of the grounds on which recognition may be given or withheld than that made in President GRANT's special message of June 13, 1870, where, adopting the doctrine and to a considerable extent the language of DANA's note to WHEATON, he set forth the reasons against recognition. These are so pertinent to the case for recognition which AGUINALDO attempts to make out that we will quote the familiar passage:

> The question of belligerency is one of fact not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war—flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c.—and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations capable of discharging the duties of a State and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties.

Not even the most irrational of the anti-imperialists pretends that the Filipino "republic" meets the requirements of this authoritative declaration of principles and policy. As a matter of fact, we know from the news reports of correspondents who are not in sympathy with the policy of the Government and can therefore be trusted to be impartial, that AGUINALDO and his insurgents are wholly incapable of fulfilling even the primary obligation of a responsible Government, the maintenance of order at home. Moreover, it is notorious that they do not represent the population—not more than a small fraction of it. They have established no condition to which they can point in justification of a demand for even the recognition of belligerency.

While the recognition of Filipino independence would be "a gratuitous and unfriendly act," we are not in a position to deny to foreign powers the right to maintain such relations with the insurgent natives as their necessities may require in the various ports and towns of the Philippines. To recognize independence before the contest has been virtually decided in favor of the insurgents is to give offense to the parent State, of which it would be sure to take note. But while the contest is going on, and going on as in the present case, to the sure and easily foreseen defeat and destruction of the insurgent force and the extinction of its paper Government, friendly nations have their trade rights with the insurgent territory unless it is under complete and effective blockade. If within the territory still occupied and controlled by Filipinos unfriendly to us there are ports or towns where foreign trade can be carried on only by entering merchandise at the de facto native Custom Houses and by complying with the regulations they have established, a compliance with the necessities of the case, even to the extent of relations maintained and correspondence carried on in the usual forms of commercial intercourse with an established Government, would not be construed by us as an unfriendly act. "The cardinal rule is," says DANA, "that while they must not interfere to affect the contest, foreign nations may and must live and trade, notwithstanding the contest." But this recognition must be limited to its immediate purposes. No friendly nation would extend its relations with AGUINALDO and his "republic" beyond what its local interests required.

Our position in the Philippines is that of a nation that has as yet only in part performed its duties. It is our duty to other nations, to our own citizens, and to the dependent population of the Philippines to open the ports of the archipelago for trade and keep them open; to protect life and property in every part of the islands visited or frequented by foreigners or Americans; to make travel and communication safe; and in general to maintain the conditions appropriate to a civilized country. We have not as yet had time to do all these things. Friendly nations, recognizing this fact, as well as our ability and earnest purpose to accomplish what we have undertaken, make no unreasonable demands upon us, but patiently await the complete execution of our plans. They would be justified in adopting a different course only when it had become evident that we were either unable or indisposed to fulfill our obligations as a nation.

THE MYSTERY AT RENNES.

A great enigma is being peeped at in Rennes. The famous "secret dossier" has been placed before the eyes of the Judges. The ceremony was performed behind closed doors. The object of examination, reposing in a strong-box, is guarded day and night. Of course, it is understood that the examiners will not breathe a word about what they see. But what will they see? Why all this disquieting mystery?

The evolution of the secret dossier has been the subject of serious and varied speculation. Like the conjurer's hat, its contents have multiplied with apparently no hand in sight. Lieut. Col. GEORGES PICQUART has said that when he examined the file in 1896 it contained just four pieces. A few months ago Capt. CUIGNET, in testifying before the Cour de Cassation, swore he had discovered four hundred, and that the bulk of them were forgeries. In fact, he intimated that the whole collection was not worth the energy he had expended on it. It was different with the bordereau—but the venerable Judges pitied his credulity and stopped him. But this does not explain the mystery.

MERCIER, DE BOISDEFFRE, and GONSE have darkly hinted that the exposure of the secret dossier would "interrupt peaceful relations with a foreign power." DE FREYCINET resigned the foreign portfolio rather than trust the precious file to the eyes of the Cour de Cassation. Italy, Germany, and Russia, each taking itself to be the "foreign power" indicated, have laughed at the insinuation. And so this cannot explain the mystery.

HENRY lifted a corner of the curtain when he confessed that he manufactured one of the documents in the sacred file. ROCHEFORT attempted to tear the screen ruthlessly aside when he said it contained some personal letters from the Kaiser to DREYFUS. The General Staff stayed his impetuosity. The Cour de Cassation allowed one to peep at a single document, which it asserted did not refer to DREYFUS, and then declined further to satisfy curiosity. It is all a very great mystery.

The truth is that the "secret dossier" is quite as remarkable for the absence of certain authentic documents as it is for the presence of forgeries. Among the former is a dispatch written by PANIZZARDI Nov. 2, 1894, and addressed to the Headquarters Staff in Rome. This dispatch absolutely proved the innocence of DREYFUS. It was intercepted by the French Government and a garbled translation was made implicating the prisoner. The original has disappeared.

The cause of the mystery at Rennes is therefore apparent. Moved with the twofold desire to save certain ex-Ministers and Generals and Colonels from ridicule and to hide the evidence of their crimes from the world, the court-martial decided to maintain the stupendous enigma.

And the ex-Ministers and the Generals and the Colonels should be mindful of this gracious act. They should not go upon record as calling the Judges hard names, when the inevitable verdict in the Dreyfus case is rendered.

TAMMANY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

One of the most interesting and gratifying things that have happened lately in relation to our Municipal Government was that which THE TIMES recorded the other day. It was the explanation of a member of the Board of Estimate that it was not "the organization" or the Board of Estimate, but it was Mr. GEORGE B. POST, the consulting architect, "who made the suggestions upon which the Board of Estimate acted." This was in effect the suggestion that Messrs. WITHERS and DICKSON should be extruded from their employment as architects of the City Prison so far as the cellwork was concerned, and that Messrs. HORGAN & SLATTERY should reign in their stead.

We know not what the fact may be with regard to this assertion. But what makes the assertion of a member of the Board of Estimate so interesting and gratifying is the evidence it affords that Tammany has some sensitiveness to public opinion. A more impudent and cynical defiance of public opinion was never offered than the appointment of Messrs. HORGAN & SLATTERY as municipal architects, the invocation of these insolvents as "universal solvents." The disclosures made before the Mazet committee have aroused horror and indignation among all the decent and educated members of this community, and they are now spreading to those members of the community who, though decent, were not educated enough to take in the full significance of the appalling facts. Now that the storm has broken, the organization is looking for cover and trying to shelter itself behind some reputable professional authority. That is the cheering aspect of the last disclosure. We do not believe it will do the organization any good. Nothing in this regard will do it any good except to withdraw HORGAN & SLATTERY from the places which they are at once so ludicrously and so outrageously unfit to fill. The fierce light which has for a fortnight been beating upon HORGAN & SLATTERY and upon the organization which harbors them is a light which neither can sustain.

"INTERNATIONAL" YACHTING.

The London yachting papers echo the complaint that comes from this side concerning the absurdity of building, for contesting the possession of the America's Cup, "mug-hunters" which are not only unfit for general yachting uses, but are also unfit to hunt any other than this particular mug. When we used to race with schooners there was not only sport but sense in it. The rig was a practical rig for the largest vessels that could advantageously be used as sailing yachts. For cruising they were as available as for racing. All that was needed to put them in racing trim was to put in a new main boom, a larger mainsail, and a set of "kites," and to employ enough additional men to handle quickly the increased canvas. The Sappho, the wonderful speed of which put a stop to international schooner racing, once crossed the Atlantic, in heavy weather, with six men before the mast.

We were pointing out the other day that the present "big single-sticker" is one for which the responsibility must be about equally divided between the two sides of the Atlantic. We simply "had" to meet Genesta with one of her own size, and the Puritan was the result. Thence began an approximation of models which has resulted in so close a resemblance that the two competitors for the cup this year probably differ no more widely than would differ among themselves the works of a number of British or a number of American designers. And the "international" element in build and rig has thus been entirely eliminated. The concessions have for the most part been on our side. For, although the challenger is a good deal beamier than she would have been if she had been built to conform to the British measurement of a dozen years ago, yet we on our part have abandoned in the defender the very badge of the American as distinguished from the British racing yacht, and the members of the New York Yacht Club can no longer, as they might have done, and did, in the Volunteer-Thistle, and even in the Vigilant-Valkyrie races, make the deck beams of the club boat resound with Commodore KANE's lusty stave:

> We can afford to back the board against the cutter-keel.

But now that internationality has disappeared from model and rig, it certainly ought to be maintained in what there is left of the contest. Wherefore we considerably sympathize with that correspondent who wrote us the other day, remonstrating against the retention of Capt. BARR as the commander of the Columbia. The opposition, that has been made manifest, of the Deer Island crew, is, no doubt, neither here nor there. The crew pretended to object to Capt. BARR as a Britisher, but we suspect that they really objected to him as a disciplinarian. Without doubt the notions of discipline entertained in the British Channel do differ from those entertained in the coasting trade of New England, where the process of slushing the masts is technically known as "fattenin' on 'em daown," and where a "stranger" is employed to do especially dangerous or especially difficult work, while the Captain and the other members of his family, meaning the rest of the crew, go below for "pie." There is no sort of doubt that Capt. BARR is a good skipper, and no sort of doubt that he will sail his boat for all she is worth. Also, there is no dispute that he is a good American citizen. The Columbia, and the Columbia in her capacity of cup defender, is the only American yacht that anybody would grudge his being in command of. But still there are certain places to which only a native is eligible. One of them, by Constitutional provision, is the Presidency of the United States. Another, by an unwritten law not less potent, is the skippership of the yacht that defends the America's Cup. The owners have taken pains to secure a crew of Down Easters in place of the "Swedes" and "Micks" and "Dagoes" who man the ordinary American racing yacht. Why not carry the process a step further? What has become of "HANK" HAFF, whose very name was redolent of pork and beans? The more national distinctions in yachting disappear before "the understanding," the more important it is to emphasize those which may remain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An Englishwoman who rehearses for The Boston Transcript her impressions of New York City begins, curiously enough, by commenting on the fact that much attention is devoted here by philanthropists and the press to the task of supplying the poor with ice. This, she says, "struck me as an odd and incongruous form of charity. I should as soon have expected to see announcements of 'champagne suppers for the indigent blind.'" Clearer evidence of the widely different views taken in this country and abroad of ice and its uses could not possibly be given. Here ice is regarded everywhere, except in the remoter rural districts, as one of life's ordinary daily necessities, and we think that this foreign observer is mistaken in saying, as she does, that the difference of usage is due to the greater heat of our climate. In many parts of Europe ice would be as advantageous to health and taste as it is in the United States. The explanation probably lies in the dissimilar and higher standard of personal comfort which all Americans strive to maintain. Conditions which even the rich in Europe either fail to notice or deem easily endurable inspire on this side of the ocean instant and strenuous efforts at amelioration. Not only do we want ice in Summer, but we shudder at the thought of keeping our houses anywhere near as cold in Winter as the inhabitants of France, Italy, and Spain keep theirs. The traveling American often suffers severely in lands which, though they may be "sunny," are certainly chilly for a considerable part of each year. The question of money, or rather of economy, no doubt enters largely into the matter. The average American is almost always willing, and not much less rarely able, to pay well for what he understands to be physical happiness. As he is equally ready to pay for other things, his liking for what foreign critics sometimes call superfluous luxury is hardly in need of excuse.

—Some light on liberty and justice as they exist in Austria is to be obtained from a consideration of what is known in that happy land as the "polizeiwidrigesvergehen." This amiable-looking word signifies an act of a kind which does not commend itself to the police. It occasionally happens, in Austria as elsewhere, that men do things which seem obnoxious to the guardians of the peace, but for which they cannot be legally prosecuted on any definite charge. In other countries such crimes are either ignored or they are punished in ways not defined by the statute books. The Austrians are more considerate—of the feelings of the police. Instead of leaving the offended officials to get satisfaction as best they may by underhand methods, as is the custom in lands that might be mentioned if one wanted to be unkind, the Austrian code explicitly recognizes the existence and enormity of the "polizeiwidrigesvergehen," and provides that the Police Inspector before whom such an offender is brought by one of his subordinates may inflict fine or imprisonment at discretion. The criminal is not tried by a jury; he is not even taken before a Magistrate in open court; he is simply and quietly put in jail for a longer or shorter period, or made to hand over a certain amount of his money. The way in which this rather remarkable power is used is interesting. Two men who had the bad taste to laugh recently while the police were charging on a crowd of noisy Socialists were punished by three days in a cell. A metal worker who shouted "Down with LUEGAR!" was imprisoned for two days. For the same offense a workingman disappeared for eight days, another who uttered the word "Shame!" at an unseemly time or in an unpleasant tone spent six days behind the bars, and a third was taught not to exclaim "Hurrah for Belgium!" by a week's sequestration. Life under such regulations must be full of unexpected emotions, and the Austrian policeman who does not accumulate a colossal fortune in about six years can hardly be called enterprising.

—Careful examination of the letters in which our correspondents have expressed their dislike for the new system of arranging street signs has failed to reveal a single valid objection to, or argument against, the innovation. Several of the critics have rested their case on wholly irrelevant matters, like the absence of any signs at all from this or that corner, or the accidental or mischievous twisting of signs in complete discord with any system whatever. All the rest have told tales, more or less thrilling or pathetic, about their own confusion and consequent unhappiness when first they sought information from a crosswise-running sign. Not to sympathize with the sufferings undergone on these occasions would be impossible, but it is suffering that could come twice to no reasoning being, and, once endured, the undoubted, undenied advantages of the change come instantly within reach of the shortest arm. It must be confessed that we have received a larger number of letters protesting against the alteration than commending it, but that was to be expected. Contentment is oftener silent than dissatisfaction. We are convinced that if a vote were taken on this matter there would be a vast majority in opposition to a return to the ancient custom.

—A London paper has been informed that an ingenious Pennsylvanian has devised—and presumably patented—a method of killing snakes at once novel and effective. It seems that in some way he discovered that snakes like the sweet and soothing taste of nitro-glycerine, and will eat as much of it as is put in their natural haunts. This pointed out the means of preparing the reptiles for destruction. The next thing was to explode them after they had been loaded. American cunning soon solved that little difficulty. The ingenious Pennsylvanian made up innocent-looking pills of red pepper, and these, when swallowed by the snakes, caused such emotion in their minds and elsewhere that they beat the ground with force enough to set off the dynamite and blow the snakes to many small pieces. The scheme is so obviously practicable that it is really wonderful it was not tried long ago.

—It was indeed surprising to learn that the Puerto Ricans have protested against the execution of an American murderer in the island, on the ground that capital punishment is at variance with their traditions and customs. Spanish rule without a good deal of killing of one sort or another is hardly conceivable, and it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that this plea is made less with a view to stating exact facts than for the purpose of creating a favorable impression as to the state of civilization to which Puerto Rico has already attained. Even if it is true, however, that nobody has been executed there for ten years, proof is still needed, before making any inferences, to show that nobody has deserved executing. As to whether the abolition of the death penalty for crime is judicious or not, that is a delicate and dubious problem. It cannot be denied that the tendency of modern legislation is in that direction, but tendency is one thing and immediate performance is another. The Puerto Ricans have the reputation of being a mild and well-behaved people, as people go, but then circumstances in the past have been such that they could hardly be anything else. Possibly unwilling, and certainly unable, to manifest self-will in any form, they naturally did not bring upon themselves the ultimate anger of the Spanish officials, and for other crimes than rebellion those officials often offered methods of accommodation which are now, it is to be hoped, out of vogue in the island. This being so, the chances are that the islanders and their visitors will be the safer for the presence among them of Justice's most dreadful instrument for some time to come.

GENERAL NOTES.

A police order in Allegheny, Penn., prohibits junk dealers from purchasing brass fittings, lead pipe, and other plumbing supplies in any circumstances.

* * *

A fellow employed as watchman in a livery stable in Chicago cut off the tails of forty horses one night last week and sold the hair for $9.60. It is said that the marketable value of the horses has been decreased $1,000 by his reprehensible deed.

* * *

It has been decided that Maryland's two statues for Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington shall be of Carrara marble and of heroic size. The subjects are to be Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, and it is announced that competitive designs are to be invited from the best sculptors in this city, Baltimore, and Boston. The statues will be placed between those of Maine and Massachusetts.

* * *

Agents of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington have taken photographs of the unique collection of stone idols owned by ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fé, New Mexico. He has over 1,000 of them, and they were all dug up on the sites of ancient Pueblo villages. Some are over six feet in height; some are light enough to float in water. It is difficult to tell the age of the idols; he only knows that they were used by the ancestors of the present Pueblo Indians before the Spanish conquest.

good government.

* * *

The Louisville Courier-Journal fears that chaos has come again in Old Kentucky politically, and mourns because it cannot see anywhere "the milk-white flag of truth streaming upon the breeze." It longs for "the coming together of a Democracy of the old-fashioned sort—honest money at the masthead, the public credit intact, the greatness and the glory of the Nation unassailed," and meanwhile consents to support the regularly nominated Democratic State ticket, which, it says, is composed of clean and capable men and holds out to the people of Kentucky the better hope of

* * *

Major Percy Girouard, who built the railway for the English in the Soudan, is being made much of in Montreal, where he is spending his vacation, the guest of his father, Judge Girouard, of the Canadian Supreme Court. The Major is a native of Canada, and now thirty-three years old. His present official headquarters are at Cairo, from which he directs the management of the Egyptian State railways. "We have cool nights there," said he. "At least, you know, when it is 125 degrees in the shade during the day, it will fall to 105 at night, and we find the atmosphere cool and refreshing. In India, it is hot all night."

JUSTIFICATION OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have excellent authority for the statement that "consistency is a jewel," and the best for removing beams to see motes clearly.

There is one aspect of the question of lynching not yet presented, and which, I think, ought to be considered. It is this: The North and East from time immemorial, by communal and legal action, have indorsed the principle underlying the punishment of the horrible crime of assault upon women—tenfold horrible when perpetrated by negroes upon the delicately nurtured women usual in the South. It emphasizes the fact that upon occasions innumerable, in every State of the Union, when a ravisher has been shot by the woman's natural protector, the Judge upon the bench has charged in favor of the avenger, the jury has acquitted, and press and pulpit from Maine to Texas have applauded and proclaimed "Well done!"

There are few negroes North; hence few crimes of the sort. Who supposes the crucified family here would be any more "gentle" over it than a planter of Florida or Alabama? Again and again let it be borne in mind that the census shows the South is a section agricultural and scattered. I have lived there. A person residing only a mile away is deemed a near neighbor. Given immense agglomerations of colored people, clannish even in their vices of few whites, and you have a situation full of danger and temptation. Once let "the law's delay" be added, and the unspeakable would be of daily occurrence.

Because innocent persons have been imprisoned under all forms of law, and even executed, we do not abolish law. Why, then, excoriate lynching for errors of rare occurrence? No human institution can be absolutely perfect; that is for God alone. But the white men of the South, and, for that matter, of the North, will submit to annihilation before they will tamely deliver over their helpless families to ravishment and murder. THOMAS M. THORPE.
339 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

VULGARITY OF MODERN ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in a recent issue entitled "Modern Sculpture" must have met the approval of a great many lovers of art. It is a pity that more is not said to the same purpose. I venture to assert that the exhibitions at the Paris Salon during the last twenty-five years have presented the lowest manifestation of art the world has ever known. In its eagerness for the literal and realistic it has descended into the vulgar and nasty. An English critic has rightly spoken of it as "loathsome."

It is an interesting subject for a philosopher to explain, why the art of the pagan Greeks is dignified and noble, while the art of to-day is ignoble and base. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but I refer to the general tone that prevails in art at the present time, especially in France. It seems a misfortune to our country that so many of our art students should be under such influences as those of Paris at the present time. We want a noble art in America. Technique counts for nothing, only in so far as it assists in giving expression to a dignified conception. Elevated sentiments expressed in pure and beautiful forms will not fail to receive the commendation of our people. AN ART LOVER.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 30, 1899.

COMPLAINS OF PARK POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people certainly enjoy the music in the parks, particularly Fanciulli's excellent orchestra at Central Park, with the charming prospect down the Mall and the vistas on either side, provided a pompous bluecoat obstructs not the view.

On Saturday last, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the clouds, the usual gathering of old men and maidens, young dudes, and "kids," not to mention the middle-aged professional and business men, with the greater number of well-dressed ladies, all assembled to listen to the excellent programme provided. After two or three numbers had been performed, the impending shower was heralded by the officers retreating to the weather side of the music stand for shelter. There they stood, half a dozen of them, while gradually the audience left their seats to follow their example or hurry home.

The rain increased, the people crowded closer, while the music continued with the accompaniment of the thunder. Whether the "guardians of the peace" were incommoded or were seized with that sudden desire which sometimes comes over them to do something never will be known, but when the storm was at its height, these brave men drove and pushed well-dressed ladies, old and young, and ordinary music lovers out from under the shelter that they found so agreeable. I make no comment. This is merely a narrative by a citizen. I merely ask, What are we going to do about it? WALTON RICHARDS.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

HOW TO PLACE STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you are printing increasing numbers of suggestions as well as complaints arising out of the partial change in the street-lamp signs, you will perhaps give space in your valuable paper to the ideas of one who is frequently puzzled with the new order of things.

In the first place, as I take it, the signs which somehow one expects to find at corners of intersecting streets, but which in New York City very frequently "shine by their absence," are intended to "point the way" for those who are not sure of or who are unacquainted with the neighborhood they find themselves in, be they sitting in the trolley car or afoot on the sidewalk. The German language has a very suggestive name for sign posts. It calls them "Wegweiser"—literally way showers. That our present lamp-post signs do not show us the way, I think even the most ardent admirer of Mr. Kearny's new order of things must admit.

Here, it seems to me, I can hear some of Mr. Kearny's friends and admirers ejaculate: "Go away, you Dutchman! We don't want your advice." But, hold still, my friend. Even a Dutchman may have practical ideas, especially if he be no Dutchman at all and don't want to advance any of his own ideas. But seriously it would seem to me that nearly all of your correspondents lose sight of the true purpose of lamp-post signs—viz., they should show or tell us "Where We Are At," as your correspondent over this signature correctly says, and to my mind, as well as to his, the suggestion of "One Who Reads Street Signs" most thoroughly and simply solves the question. His suggestion is that the name of the sign parallel to the street one is on be in capitals, thus: BROADWAY, and the name of the street intersecting, thus: Canal, No. 282.

As your correspondent "L. I. N." says, let the above suggestion be carried into effect before Dewey arrives, or the police will have hard work directing the crowds.
LOST IN NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Way It Has.

Coal is said to be still going up. But does any one remember when coal was not moving in that direction?—Chicago Record.

Easy Payments.

Persons who buy things on the installment plan find that easy payments are sometimes the hardest to make.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Man in the Community.

"Of all the delegates that I met at that Christian Endeavor convention," said Dr. J. I. Hill, "I liked him best who, on being asked what his business was, said, 'I am a cheer-up-odist.'"—Success.

Opening for Him.

"If I thought my health could stand the climate I should have enlisted for service in the Philippines long ago. I do love adventure."

"Huh! Why don't you go to Cleveland and get a job as motorman?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Regular Fee.

Lawyer—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?

Client—Y-e-s.

Lawyer—Very well; William, just add $10 to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.—Boston Traveler.

THE DEEPWATER CRIMP.

(With apologies to "The Carrion Crow.")

James H. Williams in Coast Seamen's Journal.

A deepwater crimp, as he sat on a spile
And chuckled, so joyful was he.
Saw a sailor, just landed, a-counting his pile,
And he murmured: "Its' all for me.

How freely he scatters his hardly earned rocks,
Inviting the bummers to drink;
His money bestowed in a camphor-wood box
Would suit me much better, I think.

"The boarding-house runners have got him in tow,
To keep him from going astray;
He will fetch up in jail or in Poverty Row,
As sure as he squanders his pay.

"When he's ready to ship for another long trip,
In a clipper for forty advance—
On his body and kit then I tighten my grip,
And see that he's given a 'chance.'

"I'll send him to sea when he's over his spree,
For then he'll be willing to go—
Of course, he will leave his advance note to me,
But I'll chuck him a dollar or so.

"It's forty advance, minus ten for the chance,
And a fiver for cashing the note;
There's twenty for board and some dungaree pants,
And three for a brown paper coat.

"A bottle of grog, a tin plate and a spoon,
A pound of tobacco or so—
As thick as a fog and as drunk as a loon,
And Jack is all ready to go."

SANTO DOMINGO INVADED

Revolutionists Cross the Frontier and Take Dajabon.

FOREIGN POPULATION LEAVES

Garrison Retired to Fort Belair—Jiminez Expected at Dajabon—Government May Prevent Landing.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 8.—The revolutionary Dominican troops which assembled at Ouanaminthe have crossed the frontier and have taken possession of Dajabon. The garrison at that place retired to Fort Belair, a strategic position commanding the town. The foreign population and the Haitian Consul left the place.

It is considered probable that Jiminez, the leader of the revolution, will attempt to make a landing on the island soon in order to join the revolutionary troops at Dajabon and take direction of the movement. The Haitian Government is taking measures to prevent him from landing in its territory.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 8.—It is very difficult at present to obtain information regarding the events transpiring in the Dominican Republic. It is reported, however, that the exiled Dominicans assembled at Ouanaminthe, Haiti, crossed the frontier of Santo Domingo and captured the town of Dajabon.

TO BURN DOMINICAN MONEY.

Bill Introduced in Native Congress to Retire Paper Money Paid for Import and Export Dues.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 8.—The new Government has sent to Congress for consideration a bill according to which import dues can be paid in American gold, national silver, or paper money; but 20 per cent. of the same must be paid in paper money to a special commission named by the Government in the different ports.

This commission will be instructed to burn publicly the amount received during each month. The law is to remain in force until all paper money in circulation has been taken up and burned.

According to a law now in force, a certain part of the export dues is applied for the same purpose. A favorable change in the financial situation is expected if the Government bill is approved by Congress.

FATHER MORALES'S ESCAPE.

Claimed that Heureaux's Men Tried to Assassinate Him.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The fruit steamship Simon Dumois, from Santo Domingo, which arrived here to-day, brought the Rev. Carlos Morales, who left his native country hurriedly to escape the fury of the friends of the late President Heureaux.

Father Morales was parish priest at Santos, not far from Puerto Plata, and is a brother of Gen. Morales, one of the opponents of Heureaux and a leader of the insurrection of 1893, in which he lost his life. Father Morales became an object of suspicion after the assassination of the President, and it is claimed that the followers of Heureaux sent emissaries to assassinate him. When that fact came to the knowledge of his friends they advised him to leave the country by the first vessel that sailed. With scarcely any preparation he hurried to Puerto Plata and embarked, taking with him his little nephew, son of his deceased sister.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT AT RIO.

He Is Received with Much Ceremony—Combination Against United States Unlikely.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8.—The Argentine squadron escorting President Roca of the Argentine Republic has arrived here. Fêtes, lasting nine days, have been arranged in honor of President Roca's visit.

A Brazilian squadron went out to receive the Argentine warships. The President of Brazil, Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, on board the Rio Chuelo, inside the bay, received President Roca and his suite in the presence of the members of the Brazilian Cabinet and a number of Brazilian Generals and Senators. President Roca was then taken ashore in a splendidly appointed barge and lodged in the Presidential Palace.

As to the political objects of the visit, a high authority said to-day that if an attempt were contemplated to ally Latin America against the United States, it was bound to prove a failure, for Brazil would do nothing to offend America, her best customer for her principal products.

It is even doubtful, according to the same authority, whether Argentina will obtain a commercial treaty in detriment to United States wheat and flour, as Argentina already sells twice what she buys from Brazil.

The chief advantage to be derived from the visit of the Argentine President is a harmonious understanding aiming at a reduction of the military expenses of the South American republics.

REVOLT IN COMORO ISLAND.

Police Commissary Killed and Governor's Residence Besieged.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 8.—The inhabitants of Great Comoro Island are in revolt against the French authorities. The Police Commissary has been assassinated and the Governor's residence is besieged. A gunboat has been ordered to assist the island authorities in restoring order.

Great, or Grande, Comoro, otherwise Angaziya Island, is the principal island of the Comoro Isles, in the Mozambique Channel, 250 miles from the northwest coast of Madagascar and 200 miles from the east coast of Africa. The population of the group is estimated at about 60,000, mostly Mahommedans. The islands form part of the French colonial possessions.

BELGIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Says the New Cabinet Will Try to Settle the Electoral Question.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—The Premier, M. de Smet de Nayer, in a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said the new Cabinet's principles were the same as those which had hitherto guided successive Rightist Ministries. Its mission, he added, was to immediately settle the electoral question by the complete adoption of proportional representation. The presence in the Cabinet of a General as Minister of War, (Gen. Consebant,) he continued, did not imply that the settlement would be a military question, but proved the solicitude of the Government for the army.

The former Premier, M. Van den Peereboom, expressed his approval, and promised the new Ministry the support of the late Cabinet.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

German Merchants Officially Advised to be Represented.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes an official editorial advising German commercial circles to accept the invitation to be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition.

The reason given is "because, while admitting that Germany's commercial relations with America are unsatisfactory, it would merely make them worse to abstain from going to Philadelphia, where there are chances to enlighten American merchants to mutual advantage and to improve these relations."

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, at to-day's sitting of that body continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case, and devoted the day to showing that the Dutch never claimed territory which Great Britain now says they owned.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

Mr. Conried Returns from Europe and Announces His Plans.

RETURN OF HERR SONNENTHAL

Jacob Litt's Programme — How Mrs. Gilbert, at 79, Works to Secure an Engagement.

Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre, after an absence of two months, returned yesterday from Germany on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Conried expects to be an important factor in the theatrical business of this city this season, as may be seen by the plans which he has outlined and which he made public last night.

"I have made engagements," he said, "with enough prominent German actors and actresses while abroad to make a complete stock company, in addition to my present one, all of whom have been retained, including Anna Braga, Gustav v Seyffertitz, Max Hänseler, Ada Merito, Auguste Burmester, Franz Kierschner, Elly Collmer, Julius Strobl, Randolph Senius, Edmund Hanno, and others.

"The new company will be the strongest organization I have ever had, especially as it will be adapted to the production of classical and poetical plays, comedies, and farces. Regarding the names of the members of the new company, I must refuse to make them known for the present, and will not before Sept. 1, when they will sail for this country. They all have contracts with the court theatres of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden. In order to leave the country they are compelled to receive permission from the officials of the theatres, and until this is obtained and they have actually sailed, their names will not be made public.

"I have seen and read many plays and made contracts with nearly all the prominent authors. Five of these plays I consider good for this season. For business reasons I will not make public what these plays are for the present because the American managers find it so easy to transpose German plays into English that they are enabled to forestall my own productions. However, I have bought one play of which I hold the American and English rights. This is a continuation of "The White Horse Tavern," written by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, which will be produced during the season, and thus far unnamed. The play will be produced in Berlin for the first time in October.

"I have also made a contract with two very important dramatic stars, who will make their appearance in two short engagements during the season. Their names I will not make public for the present.

"Herr Sonnenthal was so thoroughly impressed with his last reception in this country that he has decided to visit America again, if not this season the next positively. At all events I will not arrange my season with any reference to him. If the necessary six weeks' leave of absence can be obtained from the Emperor he will be welcomed, and a season arranged, and if not his three weeks' leave of absence will be used next year with his additional weeks, giving him the required time.

"In addition to Herr Sonnenthal's appearance a contract has been made for the appearance in this country next season of Mme. Sorma.

"During my travels through Germany I chanced to meet Herr Sudermann, who informed me he was writing a play, not in verse, like 'Die Ehre,' and similar to it, and one he thought would be just as interesting. During the coming season I will present plays by Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Goethe, and Schiller. I also have two Shakespearean plays in project, the choice of which will depend greatly upon the coming to this country of two actors whom I have engaged. As for my musical productions, I have not as yet decided upon them, but one or two will undoubtedly be presented.

"Regarding my new theatre, all I can say is that it will be constructed and completed by Oct. 1, 1901, and the location will be in the neighborhood of Madison and Park Avenues, near the clubhouses of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies. My present house I will open about Oct. 1, and in the meantime the interior will be thoroughly renovated."

THE STAR THEATRE LEASED.

Astor Estate Delays Its Demolition and Rents It to R. M. Gulick and Company.

The Star Theatre will not be torn down immediately, as was recently announced. R. M. Gulick & Co. have obtained a lease on the property for five years, the right being reserved by the owners to cancel the lease at the expiration of one year. The theatre and adjoining property in Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, are owned by the Astor estate, and the area included has a frontage of 208 feet in Thirteenth Street and 75 feet in both Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

It was said at Mr. Gulick's office yesterday that the lease had been signed in May, and that it would probably last until the Astors decided that a business block would yield greater profits. It was also said that Mr. Baldwin, agent for the Astor estate, had accepted plans for new buildings to be erected on the site, but that Mr. Gulick made offers for the renewed lease which were sufficiently attractive to make him store away the plans and defer the destruction of the old theatre. Before they finally decide to demolish the building they must, according to the present contract, give the lessees six months' notice, so that they will have time to inform their patrons of the change and alter their engagements.

The theatre will open for the coming season on Aug. 19 with a play called "The Queen of Chinatown," by Joseph Jarrow, the principle parts to be played by Harry Mainhall and Jeffries Lewis.

The Star Theatre was originally Wallack's, and replaced the older house of that name at Broadway and Broome Streets. Sept. 25, 1861, was the date of the opening performance, and the cast included Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey, Madeline Henriquez, Mrs. Vernon, Mary Gannon, Charles Fisher, and Mr. Floyd. The play was a comedy by Tom Taylor and was called "The New President." From that time until 1881 the management of the house, first with Taylor, with the Wallacks, who gave their last performance there in the latter year. In 1882, after the old company had moved up to the present Wallack's, the house became the Star and was managed for several years by Adolph Neuendorff. The holder of the last lease, which expired on May 1, 1899, was Theodore Moss, the old treasurer of Wallack's company, and now manager of Wallack's Theatre, at Thirtieth Street. R. M. Gulick & Co., the present lessees, also control the Bijou Theatres of Brooklyn and Pittsburg.

JACOB LITT'S PLANS.

"The Ghetto" and Julia Arthur Broadway Theatre Attractions.

Jacob Litt's theatrical plans for the coming season are well under way, and arrangements for the productions in his New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis theatres are nearly completed.

The Broadway Theatre, Mr. Litt's only New York house, is just emerging from the disorder attendant upon a complete renovation. The walls have been made over, new chairs and fixtures put in, and all the decorations retouched and improved. Everything in the interior has been either remodeled or replaced. The decorations are tasteful, and the effect of the pink and gold coloring is pleasing. Mr. Litt has spent more than $20,000 on the improvements.

The theatre will open with "The Ghetto," a brief announcement of which has been made. The play is Dutch in character and source. Its author is Herman Heyermans, and the English adaptation has been made by Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub." The first presentation will be made in October, probably on the 2d, and the cast will include Sidney Herbert, Mrs. McKee Rankin Grace Filkins, and Robert McWade. In Holland the play has already run for 300 nights, most of the time in Amsterdam, and it will be given at the Comedy Theatre, London, on Sept. 7, with Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew in the principal rôles.

After "The Ghetto" Julia Arthur will be seen at the Broadway. She will first present "More Than Queen," an adaptation from the French, and later will revive Juliet. The casts for both productions are to be selected by Miss Arthur, who has, as yet, made no announcement regarding the personnel of the programme.

Following Miss Arthur, Klaw & Erlanger will present "Ben Hur," for which an outlay of $50,000 has been made. The cast is not yet completed.

Edwin Arden's new play, "Zorah," is being rehearsed at the American Theatre, and will be presented on Sept. 3, at McVicker's Theatre, Mr. Litt's Chicago house. The author is personally directing the rehearsals, and will have charge of the details of the production.

Announcement is made that "Sporting Life," which was seen at the Academy of Music last year, will open the Boston Theatre on Aug. 31. The cast is much the same as the one seen in New York, and includes Elita Proctor Otis, Joseph Wheelock, Frazer Coulter, Frank Burbeck, and Charles Gotthold.

MRS. GILBERT'S ENGAGEMENT.

Two Night Journeys to Complete Arrangements With Mr. Frohman.

Since the disbandment of the Daly stock company the principal members of the organization have been making arrangements to sign contracts with various prominent managers for the approaching season.

Among these is Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who made her last appearance at Daly's Theatre as Mrs. Elsmere in "The Great Ruby." She will become a regular member of the Empire Theatre stock company when it begins its season in this city, early in December. Her first appearance under Charles Frohman's management will be with Annie Russell, at the Lyceum Theatre on Sept. 7, when she will play the part of Miss Susan Abbey in Jerome K. Jerome's comedy "Miss Hobbs."

The vitality of Mrs. Gilbert, who is seventy-nine, and who is said to be the oldest actress on the stage at the present day, has been again demonstrated. In order to complete her arrangements with Mr. Frohman she was compelled to travel all night from Siasconset, Mass., returning again last night, necessitating another all-night journey.

AUBREY BOUCICAULT IN PARIS.

Preparing for His Appearance in "A Court Scandal."

Aubrey Boucicault, who is spending his vacation abroad visiting the principal cities of Europe, is at present the guest of Manager F. Ziegfeld, Jr., in Paris. While in the French capital Mr. Boucicault will arrange for the construction of costumes for his appearance in his new play, "A Court Scandal," which will be produced at the Manhattan Theatre some time this season.

The authors of this romantic drama are Boucicault and Owen Shillingford. The play has had an extensive run at the Court Theatre, London, and is now touring the English provinces.

HOPPER LEASES LONDON THEATRE.

To Remain There with "El Capitan" If Release Here Is Secured.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—De Wolf Hopper has secured an extended lease of the Lyric Theatre, and a continuation of "El Capitan" will now depend upon a release of the comedian from his Autumn engagements in the United States. This is now being arranged.

Kaltenborn's First Symphony Night.

Kaltenborn's Orchestra gave their first "Symphony Night" last evening before the largest audience that has thus far this season patronized the St. Nicholas Garden. The noticeable features on the programme were Massenet's "Scenes Picturesque," two Strauss waltzes, "Freuet Euch des Lebens" and "Wiener Blut," Tschaikowski's Symphony No. 6, (Pathetique,) and Saint Saëns's "Dance Macabre." The Strauss waltzes and the Tschaikowski's symphony especially pleased the audience, calling forth hearty applause. The soloist of the evening was Max Karger, the concert master.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NOTES.

Receptions and Dinners Given by the Summer Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 8.—The day has been very gay at Bar Harbor. This morning, shortly after daybreak, the battleships Texas and Brooklyn, which have been at Rockland for two days, dropped anchor in the harbor. Admiral Sampson now has a complete blockade of the harbor with his flagship New York and the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, and Brooklyn.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a large reception at their Summer residence, Keewayden. Admiral Sampson was unable to be present, as he had gone to Ellsworth, accompanied by Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas to spend the day with Senator Eugene Hale, returning this evening. Nearly all the other officers of the fleet were present, however, and the affair was decidedly successful. Among the other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingstone, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. James Morris, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson, Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield, Miss Laura Whelen, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Willet Van Nest, De Witt Cuyler, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York entertained at dinner at Llangollen this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton gave a luncheon on the lawn at their Summer residence, Bagatelle, to-day, entertaining the Austrian Minister, Baron Hengelmüller, Baroness Hengelmüller, Herr Von Mumm of the German Legation at Washington, Count Ambrosey of the Swedish Legation, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Miss Nora Godwin, Mrs. Edward Ripley, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Peter Marie, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Richardson, Charles Fearning, Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop Bradley, and others.

Miss Marian and Miss Dorothy Sims of Philadelphia, who are visiting the Misses Patterson, will return home to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles entertained at dinner this evening. The guests present were Miss Virginia Coles, Miss Munroe, Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. Ingersoll, Arden M. Robbins, and Peter Marie.

Charles Cramp gave a water party this morning on board the Mascot, which he has chartered for the week. Mr. Cramp has been entertaining a great deal this Summer in honor of his granddaughter, Miss Florence Cramp, who is staying with him at the Belmont. Among Mr. Cramp's guests were Miss Florence Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, Miss Hoy, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Sylvia Fox, Dr. Orvell Horwitz, Harold Fitzgerald, Aaron Davis, and Count von Rosen.

CRAMPS AND SHOOTER'S ISLAND.

Not Believed the Shipbuilders Are After the Property.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8.—No one here knows of the Cramps being interested in the Shooter's Island property opposite this city in the Kill Von Kull. It has been reported many times that the island has been sold, and that shipbuilders were to use it. The Seaboard Lumber Company is still using the island. No extensive improvements are being made at the present time.

Lewis Nixon, whose shipbuilding yard is at Elizabethport, says he does not believe the Cramps would use the island, as it would be a costly property, as everything would have to be lightered there unless the island was connected with Staten Island. That would require a bridge or the filling in of the channel and the dredging of a new one to the north of the island, which would cost a great deal of money.

Rights of Railroads to Refuse Bodies.

A suit which will test the right of railroads to refuse to carry the bodies of persons who have died from infectious or contagious diseases is to be instituted by B. J. Kenny of Hoboken against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. On July 13 a child of Mr. Kenny's died of membranous croup. An undertaker placed the body in a hermetically sealed casket and conveyed it to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot, to be taken to Morristown for burial. Station Agent Donnelly refused to accept it or allow it to be placed in the baggage car.

New Perth Amboy Bank Opening.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The First National Bank of Perth Amboy has secured a building and announces that it will be open for business within two weeks. The large brick building at 110 South Street has been leased for a term of three years, with the privilege of three more, at a rental of $110 per month.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES?

Dr. Dutra of Brazil Says He Can Neutralize the Effect of Bites by the Most Venomous Species.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 17.—Dr. Corillano Dutra of the interior State of Matto Grosso, has sent a sworn statement to the Academy of Medicine here affirming that he has invariably cured almost immediately the bites of the rattlesnake and other far more venomous reptiles of Brazil. He says:

"I neutralize ophidic poison even after it has entered the blood in circulation, and when the patient has been overcome by hemorrhage and is blind, deaf, with deadly vertigo, anorexia, and only faint pulsations of the heart, by administering two tablespoonfuls of soup containing two grammes of calomel and thirty grammes of strong lemon juice, and repeating the dose within two hours. After the third dose the patient is free from danger."

Dr. Dutra also says that a few grammes of corrosive sublimate tied to some part of the body will prevent any snake from biting the person thus guarded, and if the snake should be followed up and forced to bite, the bite will be innocuous.

HONOR FOR AN AMBASSADOR.

The Kaiser Makes Count von Muenster-Ledenburg a Prince.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Emperor William of Germany has conferred upon Count von Münster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador here, the title of Prince, in recognition of his services as head of the German delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

George Herbert, Baron von Grotthaus, Count von Münster-Ledenburg, was born in London, Dec. 3, 1820, the son of a Hanoverian nobleman and politician. He studied at the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, and on his father's death became by hereditary right a member of the Hanoverian Chamber. He was Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg for Hanover, from 1856 to 1864, and was nominated a member of the Prussian Chamber of Nobles after the annexation of the Kingdom of Hanover to the Prussian Crown. In 1873 he became German Ambassador to Great Britain, and in 1885 was appointed Ambassador to Paris. He received the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle in May, 1889.

He has written a number of works on nineteenth century political history, including "The Confederation of Northern Germany and its transformation into the German Empire" (1868) and "The German Empire" (1870.)

AMERICA AND THE AUSGLEICH.

In Ten Years Hungary May Insist on a Separate Commercial Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The rapid rise of Hungary toward a position of domination in the dual monarchy will soon make her a factor to be reckoned with in American foreign commerce. In four years Hungary will dictate the terms on which business shall be done with the outside world; and within a decade she may be dealing with other countries independently of the now dominant half of the monarchy.

In a communication sent by Frank Dyer Chester, Consul at Budapest, and given out by the State Department to-day, attention is called to a compact lately agreed upon between the Prime Ministers of the two kingdoms, according to which the will of either is sufficient to give notice of termination of any commercial treaty now binding on Austria-Hungary. This includes the treaty of 1829 with the United States. America recognized the duality of Austria-Hungary in the trade-mark treaty of 1871, and the new compact is making this duality a reality. The Consular Services must now be arranged by a convention between the two Ministeries, and not by act of Parliament. Under the new compact Hungary has the right, at the end of 1903, to cause all commercial relations with foreign countries to conform to a new protective tariff.

The joint administration of commercial affairs, will, however, continue until 1907, and at the end of that year Hungary will be able to say whether she cares to continue her unfon with Austria in commercial and economic affairs.

Queen Victoria Replies to Kaiser.

WILHELMSHOHE, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Freiherr von Strombeck, who last Thursday delivered to Queen Victoria, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, a letter from Emperor William, has handed to his Majesty the Queen's autograph reply.

FRENCH TROOPS IN CHINA.

Two Thousand Men Ready to Occupy the Town of Mong-Tse.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Politique Coloniale says:

"Owing to the serious Chinese attacks upon the French Consulate at Mong-tse, Gov. Gen. Doumer has massed 2,000 European troops in readiness to occupy the town.

"Twelve hundred men have been landed on account of similar trouble at Kwangchau. It is said that Gen. Doumer intends to resign unless the Government acts decisively."

Peasants Revolt in Bessarabia.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day says the peasantry of portions of Bessarabia, (a province of Southwest Russia, bounded on the south by the Danube and the Black Sea,) have revolted, being driven desperate by famine. Troops, it is added, have been sent there, and several encounters have taken place. A score of peasants have already been killed, and many have been wounded.

Suicide from a Steamship.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—On the arrival here today of the British steamer Mesaba, Capt. Layland, from New York July 29, it was reported that on Sunday last a cattleman named Diebitz leaped overboard after having attempted to murder a cattleman named Specht. Diebitz was drowned.

Congress of Ear Specialists.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Dr. Allen Haight of Chicago read the opening paper to-day before the International Otological Congress, at which the leading specialists of the world, including a number of Americans, are in attendance.

Dortmund-Ems Canal Opening.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Emperor William, with Dr. Miquel, Vice President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, and Prussian Minister of Finance, will open the Dortmund-Ems Canal on Friday next.

Boy Drowned in Hudson River.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., August 8.—Ernest Eckwell, ten years old, was drowned in the Hudson River off Tarrytown Light this afternoon. This morning he and his younger brother John, who is six years of age, went out in a rowboat and anchored off the Light to catch crabs. The smaller boy had a toy boat with which he amused himself while his brother caught the crabs. The boat escaped from John, and Ernest in leaning over to recover it fell into the water and was drowned.

May Tax Trolley Line's Right of Way.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 8.—Solicitor Bleakely of this city to-day filed with the Commissioners of Appeals an application for the increase in valuation of the assessed valuation of the property of the Camden Suburban Railway Company by $1,000,000. The increase is asked for on the ground that in assessing the company the Assessors did not place any value upon the right of way of the company, which, it is claimed, is an assessable asset. If the increase should be made and the tax collected it would mean a twenty-thousand-dollar increase in revenue to Camden.

Four Deaths from Wood Alcohol.

ELMIRA, Aug. 8.—Four young men in Elkland, Penn., died suddenly within twenty-four hours up to 10 o'clock this morning. All were similarly affected previous to death. It is thought that they all drank wood alcohol at a picnic Sunday. Several others are seriously ill, and two of them are expected to die.

Automobile Club for Brooklyn.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to organize an automobile club in that borough. The men who are the most actively interested are J. B. Hoecker, Dr. J. L. Zabriskie, and Dr. William M. Hutchinson. The club, it is said will be solely for the improvement of machines and their use, and will have no social features.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The change in the weather, with its rather chill atmosphere and its faint suggestion of Autumn and possible frost, was keenly felt at the watering places yesterday, especially at the mountain resorts, where great log fires were lighted at some of the camps and hotels, and there was a wintry note in the atmosphere. Already there are rumors of dances and elaborate functions. The fleet of the New York Yacht Club sailed away from New London, and the meet is arranged for Newport this afternoon. New London has been more than ordinarily gay and much of the social interest centred there.

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There were three rival dances given in honor of the visiting yachtsmen of the New York fleet at New London on Monday evening. These took place respectively at the Fort Griswold and Pequot Hotels and the New London Casino. The younger yachtsmen attended and danced at all three affairs, while the older ones contented themselves with a peep in at the Pequot and Casino dances. It was interesting and amusing to note the different atmosphere of the three affairs, and the varying personalities of those who attended them. At the Fort Griswold there danced the belles of Groton, and those who make the hotel their Summer home; at the Pequot the maids and matrons of near-by New London, and at the Casino the well-known New York maids and matrons who form the Pequot colony.

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The Kirklands, Drapers, Osgoods, Andarieses, Neilsons, and others were at the Casino dance, and the scene there was a most attractive and interesting one. Commodore Morgan brought ashore with him from the Corsair quite a party of men and women, and most of the large yachts in the fleet sent their quota of guests. It was midnight before the dancing was over and the yachtsman had returned to the fleet.

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There are more feminine guests on the yachts this year than usual, and their dainty yachting costumes and musical voices add much to the picturesqueness of the scene when the fleet is at anchor. As a rule the steam yachts carry most of the fair freight, but a few good sailors of the fair sex elect to sail with their husbands or brothers on their sloops or schooners.

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There are luncheons and little sprees at Newport almost every day and night of which the even larger society world of Newport hears and knows nothing. Impromptu luncheons are given almost every Sunday by the more prominent young matrons at the fashionable resort, and at these there is almost always some entertainment of a novel nature. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon last Sunday to some twenty guests at the "Crossways," and after luncheon a number of other guests came in to hear Miss Evelyn Harris of New Orleans recite in French and English. Miss Harris, who recited at another house a week ago, made a great hit at Mrs. Fish's, particularly in her rendition of the "Dolly Dialogues."

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Now that the rush of the season is on at Newport, bathing among the women at Bailey's Beach is waning in favor, and one no longer sees there at the noon hour the maids and matrons in their picturesque suits who gathered there during the early weeks of the season. The day is indeed now too short at Newport for the crowding engagements that it brings. The "old guard," as it is called, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mrs. Kernochan, assembles every morning, however, at the Casino to listen to the orchestra and to compare notes on the events of the day past, and to plan for that to come.

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There seems to be a wave of amateur theatricals spreading along the coast resorts. In addition to those to be held at Newport, in which the Earl of Yarmouth is billed to appear, there is talk of another series there, while at York Harbor on Friday night there are to be two plays produced—one the Revolutionary play entitled "The Game and Candle," in which are to appear, among others, Miss Ethel Cheney, Miss Mildred Howells, and Messrs. Louis Cheney, Robert Snow, Macdonell Mason, and Richard Dexter; the other, the farce "Rosebery Shrub, Sec," which is to be played by Miss Whittemore, Miss Hoague, Miss Serena Townsend, and Mr. Ayer. The chief projector and organizer of these theatricals is Miss Elizabeth Perkins, and the patrons are B. Ogden Chisholm, Joseph Davis, William Dean Howells, the Rev. Joseph May, Francis Peters, John C. Ropes, George Cheney, Dr. Charles W. Fox, Bryan Lathrop, Thomas Nelson Page, the Rev. J. Newton Perkins, and the Hon. John D. Washburn.

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Society, especially the younger set, will assemble to-day in the picturesque church at Wappinger's Falls to attend the wedding of Miss Alice Reese and Mr. Guy Verplanck Richards. It will be an extremely pretty country wedding, and there will be a reception at the residence of the bride after the ceremony.

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Private theatricals are quite the fad in the Adirondacks. There were two charming plays given at the Lake Placid Opera House last evening for the benefit of the Church of St. Eustace by the Lakes, of which the Rev. W. W. Moir of the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, is in charge. The plays were "The Veneered Savage" and "In Honor Bound." Among the patronesses were Mrs. George W. Cuxham, Mrs. George Stevens, Mrs. H. D. Hunt, Mrs. Rollin H. Lynde, Mrs. Clarence W. Sheldon, Mrs. John A. Stevens, Mrs. H. H. Auchincloss, Mrs. W. R. McCready, Mrs. A. Duncan Moir, Mrs. L. N. Hegeman, and Mrs. Alexander Stewart. The posters of the play were very original and artistic. The same performers will give the plays at Paul Smith's this evening for the benefit of St. John in the Wilderness.

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Among the recent engagements is that of Miss May Harper, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Harper of Lawrence, L. I., and Langdon Barrett Valentine of 13 East Thirty-sixth Street.

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Last evening there was a ball at the Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, and the evening before there was one at the Malvern at Bar Harbor given by the Canoe Club in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the squadron.

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William Pinkney Whyte, who is at Long Branch, N. J., celebrates to-day the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth. It will be quite an event for the Baltimore colony. The ex-Governor and ex-Senator is hale and hearty. Mrs. Whyte is with him at Long Branch.

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The following wail comes from London. It is concerning the end of the season there, and is from an excellent authority on social matters. "Slowly, and by almost imperceptible degrees, the glories of the London season are fading away. The sum of its gayeties grows less and less each year. Moreover, various landmarks which made palpable the demarkations of different sets are gradually being lost or deliberately overturned, so that it is harder to define what is distinguished and what smart, or to decide who, socially, is who.

"There is no Winter season, and the legend that the lesser hostesses should entertain before Easter, and that the six weeks after Ascot should be left to the great hostesses, has disappeared with it. The fact that the royal family is such a large one, and therefore constantly in mourning, must naturally damp some social events. It is now some years since the Princess of Wales gave a garden party, and longer still since there was a ball at Marlborough House. The Queen has given no garden party since jubilee year. The list of great hostesses grows shorter and shorter each year, and the few rich people who have stepped into the breach do things so magnificently well that the lesser hostesses are frightened out."

And this, with a host of other evils, is accountable for the decay of the London social season, which is much too long, and part of which is in torrid weather. "The unknown people come in at the eleventh hour, and with the help of social sponsors, secure the élite of London for their guests."

The conditions may be different, but it would seem as if London were in a far worse plight than New York.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Reading Room held to-day George H. Norman, Jr., was elected a stockholder and Mr. Stuyvesant Leroy a Governor. The annual meeting will occur next Wednesday.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a small dinner dance for young people in honor of the Earl of Yarmouth this evening.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan.

W. F. Forbes Morgan entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Golf Club.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart is arranging for his annual Canadian hunting trip, upon which he will start during the coming month. Last year Mr. Stewart bagged some big game in Canada. After the hunt he will return to White Lodge and remain until late in the Fall.

Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, who have arrived for the season, are registered at the Casino.

Registers at the Newport Golf Club include W. Hamilton Busk, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, and Gould Hoyt.

Seats for the grand stand for the Horse Show are selling well. Among those who have bought them are J. B. Hopkins, George H. Tinkham, Dr. Nicols, William Murray, James A. Swan, W. B. Banigan, John C. Bancroft, A. C. Dulles, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Griswold, C. H. Witherbee, Col. George R. Fearing, Col. Edward M. Neil, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Major Yelverton, Henry F. Eldridge, Miss Knowlton, Col. E. Morrill, Isaac Clothier, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Capt. R. D. Evans, United States Navy; S. Horatio Whitwell, Robert I. Goddard, J. S. Sedgwick, Mrs. J. S. Busk, Arnold Hague, William Morris Franklin, Francis Parkman Freeman, Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, and Mrs. E. G. Tinker.

H. A. Robbins, J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Robert Hanna of New York, Mrs. Albert Smith and the Misses Smith of Providence are at The Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. H. K. Norman has returned from Pomfret, Conn.

W. B. Jenkins of Jersey City is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray at Price's Neck.

Mrs. M. S. Gould of Providence has arrived at Renfrew Cottage, No. 7, to remain during the rest of the season.

Harry D. G. Carroll of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Carroll, at Elmhurst.

Lispenard Stewart has gone to New York for a few days.

Col. Addison Thomas is here for a short stay.

Miss Edith W. Benham, daughter of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, United States Navy, is visiting Mrs. A. Livingston Mason at Halidon Hall.

Miss Caroline P. Green, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Henry I. Irving, who were visiting at Halidon Hall last week, have returned to their homes.

Joseph O. Minot of Boston is registered at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York are at the Nugent Cottage for the remainder of the season.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews.

H. A. Robbins has returned from West Island, where he caught a large variety of fish.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, and the First Secretary of the Embassy, M. Thiebault, were registered at the Muenchinger and Hill Top cottages, and left this evening for New York.

A practice paper chase was held at Jamestown this afternoon, with G. P. Messervey as the hare. He was not caught by Harry Payne Whitney, who followed on horseback. James B. Stokes followed on his bicycle, while in carriages were W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. The coming week there will be a lively paper chase among the cottagers in Jamestown, and a pack of hounds may be brought up for the occasion.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Merton, Miss C. Ogden Jones, and Capt. Treat are late registers at the Newport Golf Club.

Mrs. Astor entertained M. Jules Cambon at tea this afternoon at the Newport Golf Club. Other guests were Reginald Tower, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, and M. Thiebault.

Major K. Gibbs entertained a party of guests at tea at the golf club during the afternoon.

The yacht Valiant sailed for New York this evening.

Mrs. Susan Willing has returned from Bar Harbor.

Ralph N. Otis has returned from New York.

NEWPORT'S AMATEUR ACTORS.

Earl of Yarmouth Will Lead Cottagers in the Performances.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The Earl of Yarmouth was asked this morning what prompted him to give the private theatricals which are to be given at the Casino Theatre on the evenings of Sept. 5 and 6. He replied: "I have been so kindly treated by the Newport cottagers that I wished to reciprocate in some way the many kindnesses that have been bestowed upon me; and I selected the amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, in which, as I learned, so many cottagers were interested."

The performances will begin with a curtain raiser called "Our Bitterest Foe," in which the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss Bessie Hunter, and Paul d'Hauteville will assume the characters. The drama is on the lines incidental to the Prussian war. If the necessary permission can be obtained, various portions of the musical parts of "The Runaway Girl" will be presented by the Earl and several young ladies and gentlemen of the cottage colony. The musical comedy "A Creature of Impulse" will follow, and during its presentation musical numbers and dances will be given—in fact, as the Earl states, "it's crammed full of musical specialties."

The cast for this musical comedy will be as follows: Sergt. Keloogue, Lieut. H. B. Faher, U. S. N.; Bumblehart, Thomas F. Cushing; Peter A. Miller, the Earl of Yarmouth; Pepit, Miss Bessie Hunter; Martha, Mrs. Peter Cooper; Hewitt, A Strange Old Lady, Miss Daisy Pierson. The villagers will be impersonated by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Leslie Colton, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Little, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. R. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Messrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Lewis White, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Humphreys Owen, Max Muller, George Scott, William Post, Jr., Alfred Gray, and C. Cleveland, Jr.

Among the ladies who have been asked to serve as patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. Foxhall Keene. These ladies, with the Earl of Yarmouth, will sell vouchers for the seats for the first evening, which will be at $5 apiece.

The costumes are designed by the Earl and a corps of dressmakers are now at work completing them.

RECEPTION TO GOV. DYER.

Rhode Island Executive Entertained at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 8.—A ball and reception was tendered to Gov. Elisha Dyer, staff, and ladies to-night at the Gladstone. The hotel was especially decorated for the occasion. The balconies were hung with Chinese lanterns and the smooth, spacious lawn was brightened by varicolored lights. Within the walls were covered with oak foliage, against which nestled goldenrod and other Summer blossoms. The large dining hall was used for dancing and its walls were almost entirely concealed by the same foliage.

The reception Committee consisted of Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Judge G. M. Curtis, A. T. Demarest, J. Marion Pollock, George W. McFadden, and David Calhoun. The Floor Committee included George C. Robinson, Jr.; Louis C. Sherry, E. L. King, George McFadden, E. B. Shaw, A. J. Crawford, George W. Kendrick, 3d; F. M. Evans, M. O. Wheeler, W. A. Rosenbaum, and Walter Thomson. The patronesses were Mrs. Joseph Bradley Reed, Mrs. Richard H. Stearns, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr.; Mrs. William H. Haberle, Mrs. George H. Schermerhorn, Mrs. William P. Tyler, and Mrs. B. T. Timmerman.

Among those present were Admiral Stewble, Mrs. Stewble, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Kavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. George Leonard, Lieut. Harry Phelps of the Texas, Mr. and Mrs. George Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Reed Whipple of Boston, Mrs. J. C. Jonnopoulo, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd, A. Zelony of the Russian Legation, Alton Wiles of London, Mrs. A. S. Clark, Mrs. C. E. Coudert, P. G. Coudert, Purdon Robinson, Mrs. Franklin Fyles, and Miss Florence Fyles.

FUNERAL OF MYER STERN.

Eulogies by Rabbi Gustav Gotthell and Dr. Joseph Silverman.

Funeral services for Myer Stern were held in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday forenoon, and many men prominent in business and fraternal circles were present. Rabbi Gustav Gotthell and his assistant, Dr. Joseph Silverman, officiated. In an earnest eulogy Rabbi Gottheil spoke of Mr. Stern's philanthropic character, and of his activities in various organizations. He spoke of the dead man as "a champion of Judah," and said that nothing that was truly Jewish was alien to him. Such champions were needed to-day, he said, as much as they were needed in the Middle Ages, for there still were persons disposed to drag the flag of Judaism in the mire.

Dr. Silverman made a brief address, in which he said: "Myer Stern made the world better for being here

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED
Produce Exchange Trust Co.
STOCK.

G. Sidenberg,
BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Telephone No. 2738 Cortlandt.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."
"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."
Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
1 sh. Consolidated Gas Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
1 sh. Northern Pacific R. R. prefd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. prefd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
3 shs. Washington Trust Co.
3 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
1 sh. Hocking Valley R. R. prefd.
2 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. prefd.
3 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)
1,000 shs. East Tenn., Vir. and Geo. R. R. com.
100 shs. Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. com.
15 shs. Putnam Gravel Co.
200 shs. Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. common.
$300 Colorado Midland Ry., 4 p. c. scrip.
6 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. prefd.
14 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. common.
$17.07 Atch., Top. and Santa Fé Old Stock Scrip.
16 shs. Lake Shore Traffic.
45 shs. Grand Junction Elec. and Man'f'g Co.
4,000 shs. Cumberland Mining and Smelting Co.
300 shs. Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Co.
12 shs. Kaukauna Water Power.
4,000 shs. Lemhi Placer Mining Co.
$100 United States 4 p. c. Bd., Apl., 1895, Coup.
9,444 shs. Virginia M. Consold. Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mollie Gibson Consold. Mining and Milling Co.
230 shs. General Traction Co., Limited.
40,000 shs. Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Co.
250 shs. Standard Steel and Iron Co.
1,111 shs. Virginia M. Consolidated Mining Co.
75 shs. Calumet Canal and Impt. Co.
2,500 shs. Argentum Juniata Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
38 shs. Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y.
140 shs. Knickerbocker Real Estate Co.
9 shs. Niagara Junction Ry. Co. Prefd.
36 shs. Niagara Development Co. Prefd.
$1,023.68 Niagara Development Co. Interest Scrip.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co. Prefd.
$9,000 Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$5,000 Indiana Natural and Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Prefd. (Subscription Receipt.)
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
101 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
45 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$10,000 Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works, 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
28 shs. American Bank Note Co.
60 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
105 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
45 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named Land its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In this belief we expect to obtain the support and to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to harmonize their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITT, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDWIN WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVERS' EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES.
To the holders of $308,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company under the Court order of Nov. 14, 1898, and of $461,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company under the Court order of the same date:
NOTICE has been given to the undersigned by Henry F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris, Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, that they have elected, pursuant to the terms of the orders of the United States Circuit Court, authorizing said certificates, made Nov. 14, 1898, to pay said certificates in full, principal and interest, on the first day of September, 1899, at the office of the undersigned. By the terms of said orders interest upon said certificates will cease on that day.
Dated July 24, 1899.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
by H. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.
Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.
The Company having on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cnt. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.
They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Aug. 2, 1899.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after Aug. 24, 1899, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders, as registered at the close of business Aug. 14, 1899.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 14, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1899.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent., payable on and after August 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 27th, 1899.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1899. AUGUST BELMONT,
New York, July 10th, 1899. Chairman.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.
August 7th, 1899.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

New York, July 20th, 1899.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable August 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. Aug. 11th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. August 15th, 1899.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1899.
Dividend No. 94, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 24th. Books close August 10th. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

GOLD CERTIFICATES PAID OUT.

$2,160,000 Distributed Among 23 Local Banks and One Out-of-Town.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,160,000 in gold certificates was received from Washington. They were of the denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. As soon as possible, Assistant Treasurer Jordan notified the banks that he had gold certificates to distribute, and at the closing hour every certificate was paid out in exchange for gold coin or "yellow" tickets.

The distribution was among twenty-three local banks, and one out-of-town bank. The denomination of $50 was most in demand. Another supply of these certificates has been asked for from Washington. Those disposed of yesterday came out of the Treasury stock.

The local Treasury officials said that they expected that a result of the issue of gold certificates would be to bring out hoarded gold. At several banks it was stated that, contrary to popular opinion, the gold certificates of the denominations of $50 and $100 were more in demand for crop moving than currency of the denomination of $1, $2, $5, and $10. At the Sub-Treasury there is a temporary dearth of $1 bills, and a notice that they cannot at present be spared was posted yesterday.

A Wall Street bulletin said yesterday of the system of transmitting gold from San Francisco to New York by Treasury draft:

Much stress is laid by bankers upon the importance at present, as an effective relief to the money market, of the payment by the mint at San Francisco for gold received there in checks upon the New York Sub-Treasury. Such payments were common during President Harrison's Administration. It is also pointed out that in 1890 many of the dangers threatened by the Baring failure were averted by the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, who paid for the silver purchased in the West under the Sherman act with checks upon the New York Sub-Treasury, thus making the funds available here. The same course was pursued with gold deposited at San Francisco and Denver. In some instances payment was ordered here by telegraph.

EDWIN GOULD'S MATCH STOCK.

Issues a Statement of His Dealings with the Diamond Company.

Edwin Gould said yesterday that several stories emanating from Chicago and Detroit and purporting to tell of transactions with the Diamond Match Company by him through his Continental Match Company were untrue. Of his dealings with the Diamond Match Company Mr. Gould authorized this statement:

"I have been elected a Director of the Diamond Match Company because of my ownership of a large block of Diamond Match Company's stock, which I bought in the stock market in Chicago. I bought this stock because I discovered, in my experience in the match business, what a strong corporation they were, and considered their stock a sure dividend payer. My large block of stock qualified me to act as a Director of the company, in which I own a large interest.

"There is no truth in the story of my having received $700,000 or any large amount for my Detroit factory, but my large ownership in the Diamond Match Company will probably prevent my being an active competitor in the future.

"It must be kept in mind that the Diamond Match Company, besides their business of match manufacturing, are owners of very large lumber mills, and make a great profit every year in this branch."

DEAD BANKER OWED MONEY.

Philadelphian's Suicide Possibly Due to Financial Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The inquest to-day in the death of Charles A. F. Autenreith, the supposed wealthy banker, who committed suicide on last Friday by shooting himself, disclosed the fact that he was on the verge of financial ruin.

Mr. Autenreith, in addition to his banking business, represented several steamship lines, and was the representative of the banking firm of George C. Mecke & Co. of Bremen, Germany. Henry A. Ahrens was sent to this city by the latter firm to make an investigation of Mr. Autenreith's accounts. To-day he testified that the dead man had a credit of 150,000 marks with the firm and that he owed 75,000 marks. The latter was long overdue, and Mr. Ahrens said that he made efforts to see the banker without success. His opinion was that he committed suicide rather than face him.

It is not known whether any additional indebtedness is charged against the dead banker by other firms. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, "due to nervous prostration caused by pressure of financial difficulties."

Wheat Weak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The weak cash situation and a sharp drop in foreign markets pushed wheat to a new low level to-day, September closing weak at ⅝@⅞c decline from yesterday. The weakness at the start was due to a decline at Liverpool of ⅞d since Friday. This, coupled with the continued absence of foreign inquiry for American wheat, kept prices on the down grade during most of the day. It was apparently the prevailing opinion that it was a hopeless task to attempt to bull the market while there is so little demand for wheat abroad.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

A Providence Bank Reduces Capital.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce to-day, it was voted to reduce the capital stock from $1,700,000 to $850,000. More than three-quarters of all the shares were voted on, and all were in favor of the reduction.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	286,867
To date this year	111,249,091
Corresponding date last year	59,907,811

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$1,381,000
To date this year	$613,730,880
Corresponding date last year	$505,736,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Mo. K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. S. Refs.	2⅛	N. J. Central	1⅝
Am. S. Refs. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Bruns. City	½	North. Pac. pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Consol. Gas	3⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1¾	St. L. So. West. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	St. Paul & Duluth	¾
General Electric	1	Southern Ry.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Great Nor. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	½
Int. Paper	1	Union Pac. pf.	¾
Manhattan Con.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	¾	W.-F. Exp.	½
Minn. & St. L.	5½	West Chi. Street	2
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & F. pf.	1	C. & H. C. & Iron	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Nat. Lin. Oil cfs.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
		N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s	1

There were no advances.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Strength of a sudden showed at the close of yesterday's security market. It was unexpected. It was significant.

The smaller traders of the Stock Exchange, for weeks past unopposed in their onslaughts upon quotations, have lately seemed disposed to believe that they are really very important and influential. True it is that a long list of scarecrows hippodromed by them have one after another collapsed; true it is that they have been able to force no material liquidation; true it is that they have accomplished little save in making a noise; but quite apart from their unheroic and fruitless record they have kept right along full of disaster prophecies. And one effect of this shows in a short interest that extends throughout the whole list and which is in some quarters notably unwieldy. No operator of genuine consequence has been in alliance with the nagging contingent; practically every really important man of affairs in Wall Street has been on vacation or merely present as an inactive onlooker. It is not a new situation in Wall Street that is thus presented. They who have been longest on the Stock Exchange testify that there never yet has been an important movement toward improvement in Wall Street without just such a preliminary—strong interests apparently at rest, in poise, preparing for that exertion of energy which marks the business leap forward. Such rest denotes nothing of surrender. It represents preparation for accomplishment, it brings accomplishment; and the strong men of the financial world know this amply; the rest they take involves no waste of time or opportunity.

Thus the current market has practically reached the point where it is possible for prepared interests to give it a swing whenever, to their own mind, the movement seems opportune. Obstacles abounding have been disposed of. Readiness to act now will meet with opposition relatively insignificant. The lesser speculators of Wall Street, howling themselves hoarse over imaginary bugaboos, are not adversaries whom Wall Street's real leaders have any occasion to fear. And it seems pleasing to the stronger elements to make this fact clear occasionally—yesterday afternoon's market movement, sudden activity with pronounced strength—appearing as if for an object lesson. It doesn't hurt Wall Street to have foretaste of what may be ahead. Just a little enforced covering of short contracts, just a few lashes upon bear haunches, and quotations of a sudden show rising tendencies, putting to shame the extent of every recession which ramming and jamming processes accomplish in days on days of persistent raiding. Such a showing signifies.

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Significant, too—exceptionally significant—is testimony which comes from every quarter that actual owners of securities have not been selling, do not now sell, show no disposition to make ready to sell. Professional Wall Street, content too often with superficial observation, has given less than warranted weight to public sentiment in this way disclosed. Just as hard times talk showed itself played out more than a year ago, so now dispute of prosperity gets scant attention in investment circles.

One effect of the inactivity of financial leaders, helped it may be by continuing bear hubbub, has been that fewer stocks have been bought by outsiders than otherwise would have been the record. No weakness is in this, though. Purchases have only been delayed; the purchasing power has not disappeared; it is only that the purchasing disposition has been in suspense. With leadership assured, outside following will come quickly enough and vigorously enough. The market's future is all the surer for this strength that rests and poises, awaiting signals for new activity. Conservative commission brokers in Wall Street are agreed in predictions that with small encouragement "outside" orders can be expected to multiply past record limits. And this view had some exemplification yesterday, for the moment the market began to brace up commission transactions became the conspicuous feature.

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Surprises are due in a variety of Wall Street quarters. Some of them impend in the money market, and they will be in cheerful contrast with current pessimism. Wall Street has not yet learned the extent to which the administration of the National Treasury can fairly be made helpful to business interests—in defense of such interests, at least, against abnormal stringency.

Within little time, too, announcements will be ready of extraordinary progress in the unifying and concentration of important railway interests. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific illustrations are probably among those closest at hand.

EARNING OVER 6 PER CENT.

A feature of the late trading in yesterday's market was a sharp advance in the securities of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. Various rumors were current concerning pools operating in the common stock in particular, but the real basis for the advance seems to be an official statement of the company made to a prominent banking house concerning the present earnings of the property.

During the first eight months of the year the mileage operated was 365, and since that period the earnings have covered the new lines acquired, making present mileage 500. For the fiscal year ended June 30, the net earnings, including the increased mileage, amounted to $1,157,036, an increase of $93,732. The fixed charges for the year, including four months' interest on $5,300,000 bonds issued March 1, and one month's interest on $2,500,000 bonds issued June 1, amounted to $660,995. This leaves a balance after paying the full dividend on the present preferred stock of 3 per cent. on the common stock.

On the basis of present earnings, and an estimate of the business in sight for the present year, total net earnings are put at $1,500,000. Total fixed charges on the bonds now outstanding, part of which were used in retiring the old first preferred stock, and an additional amount representing the construction of 142 miles of road, now under way, will amount to $892,540. This is equivalent to the full 5 per cent. dividend on $4,000,000 of preferred stock, and over 6 per cent. on the $6,000,000 of common shares.

ANTHRACITE IMPROVEMENT.

All of the coal stocks were strong yesterday, and what seemed to be inside buying was shown conspicuously. Jersey Central led. In the Stock Exchange district there is a general acceptance of the belief that under the management of Vice President Warren that company's net returns are breaking all past records.

MORE TRAFFIC THAN CARS.

From every point in the country, not only from New England and the far West, but from the South, and especially from the railroads of the Middle States, come official statements showing that there is what practically amounts to a car famine. Not an important railroad system in the country has cars enough to handle traffic offering.

NO MORE CROP DOUBTS.

Chicago "special dispatch" distributors, having finished with chinch bugs, hot winds, and grasshoppers, are now back to announcements of destructive rains throughout the West; but meanwhile Wall Street goes ambling along, paying no more attention than usual to the fables. Of one thing Wall Street no longer entertains doubt—and that is as to the satisfactory condition of Western harvest prospects.

HOPE FOR COTTON.

Advices from important Southern bankers indicate expectations among growers that cotton will have a material advance in price. It is also a matter of Wall Street report that foreign orders to buy cotton on a large scale have been placed here.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas shares rose smartly yesterday, selling as high as 179. No news came out to account for the advance and there was a popular impression that the market was being manipulated to permit of further inside liquidation. Apropos of this view the news bureau of Dow, Jones & Co. issued the following bulletin:

"A Director of the Consolidated Gas Company intimates that at the meeting of the Directors to be held some time during the latter part of this month, the dividend will be reduced to a 4 per cent. basis, and may be passed altogether."

DISCUSSING MR. VILLARD.

Wall Street hears interesting stories of Mr. Henry Villard's preparation to return to Wall Street activity. A movement in North American stock, supposed to be largely under the control of Mr. Villard, gives point to some of the circulating rumors.

A STOCK EXCHANGE SEESAW.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities cut up more curious capers yesterday. After being very weak in the morning, there came before the end of the day a sharp advance in quotations. Not one of a dozen circulating sensations touching the company's affairs can be traced to any authentic source. Meanwhile, with deliverable stock scarce, the great bulk of certificates being held abroad, it continues easy for adroit speculators to mark quotations up and down at will.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

A pool organized to boom cordage securities has been disbanded. The company's earnings are declared to be more than ordinarily satisfactory, but managers of the pool found too much stock offering, apparently, by insiders.

COPPER CONSOLIDATIONS.

Strength in the copper stocks continues, and Wall Street is firmly persuaded that the Standard Oil party has gone into a new bull movement at Boston. There are current reports suggesting that the Amalgamated Company is to absorb a number of lesser properties.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

General meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway called for Aug. 31.

Bank of England a purchaser of gold in the open market in London, taking £60,000 in bars. The bank also received £117,000 gold from Germany.

All but four or five of the twenty concerns identified with the proposed upper leather trust said to have approved of a new plan of consolidation calling for a much lessened capitalization than was originally intended.

Output of the Klondike mines this year estimated by the Canadian Gold Commissioner at $40,000,000.

Decrease of $3,332,195 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of $1,499,056, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $30,614 in Iowa Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $34,401 for the fiscal year.

Receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway discharged by the courts.

Stockholders of the North American Trust Company to meet on Aug. 21 and vote upon a resolution to increase the capital stock of the company to $2,000,000.

Surplus of $11,798 shown by St. Joseph and Grand Island for June, against a deficit of $5,761 in the same month last year. Surplus for the fiscal year, $186,573, a decrease of $152,060.

Surplus of $24,198 shown by Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf for the month of June, making a surplus of $193,903 for the fiscal year, an increase of $67,303.

Suit filed by Minority Stockholders Committee of the Memphis and Charleston to restrain the sale of the road to the Southern Railway and asking for the appointment of a receiver.

Statement of the London Board of Trade showing increases of £4,032,300 in imports and £3,106,100 in exports.

Date of annual meeting of the Wabash changed from September to October, by which date it is expected the last of the floating indebtedness of the company will have been cleared off.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $174,379,031; balances, $8,108,032; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $534,894.

Money on call in London 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94 13-16 and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 60c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Prices continued firm on the Bourse to-day. Rentes, which advanced early in the day, showed a slight decline later, due to a few realizations, but closed steady. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 82½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.25.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was one-eighth easier. Prices were firm, but inactive, owing to the meagreness of the attendance. Italian securities were harder. Northern Pacific preferred advanced in consequence of the appreciation of the common stock. Local shares were good, especially iron. Exchange on London 20 marks 50½ pfennings for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8.—There was arbitrage demand for Spanish 4s and Italian securities on the Boerse to-day. Americans were maintained, and local shares were strong.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—American securities opened depressed on lower overnight operations from New York, and prices remained down, with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. Trading was light and restricted to arbitrage dealing. The close was steady, with little doing.

Consols, for money, 105½; for the account, 105¾; Atchison, 21¼; Canadian Pacific, 100⅛; St. Paul, 135; Illinois Central, 117¾; Louisville, 76½; Union Pacific preferred, 70; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10¾; Erie first preferred, 38¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 80.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £183,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 119.70; Madrid, 23.80; Lisbon, 34; Rome, 7.52.

The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of July shows increases of £4,032,300 in imports and £3,106,100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¾	1,161	Am. Car & Foundry.	17¾	18	17	18	...
64¾	65½	510	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66	65	65	−1
41¾	42	510	American Cotton Oil..	42	42	42	42	...
93	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	− ⅜
53¼	54	330	American Linseed pf.	53¾	53½	53¾	53¾	+ ⅜
16½	17¼	200	American Malting Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
66½	67½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf....	67	67	67	67	...
41¼	41¾	1,123	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	41¾	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
87¾	88⅜	827	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	88½	87¾	88	+ ⅜
58⅝	59	2,450	American Steel & Wire	58	59	57⅝	59	+1⅛
98	98¼	3,623	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98	98¼	97¾	98	...
162½	162⅝	18,220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	159½	162¾	159⅛	162½	+2⅝
119	120½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	+1
41	41⅛	1,390	American Tin Plate...	40½	41	40¼	40⅞	− ⅛
86	87	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
113½	113⅝	23,511	American Tobacco	113½	114⅝	112⅜	113½	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	900	American Steel Hoop.	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ⅛
78¼	79	530	Am. Steel Hoop pf...	78½	78½	78½	78½	− ⅛
57½	57¾	15,610	Anaconda Copper	56⅝	58¼	56⅝	57⅝	+1⅛
20¾	21	800	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	14,235	At., T. & S. F. pf....	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
72	73	385	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72	72	72	73	...
115⅝	115¼	12,894	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114¾	115⅝	113⅞	115½	+1
16⅜	17¼	700	Brunswick City	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
53¾	54	700	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	54	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
27¾	28	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57	200	Chicago Con. Traction.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	− ⅛
136⅜	136½	7,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	136	136¼	135¾	136½	+ ⅜
75¼	76	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	75	75	75	75	−1½
14½	14⅝	1,710	Chicago Great West...	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
71	71⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71½	71½	70¾	71½	+ ⅜
35¾	36⅜	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36	36⅜	35½	36⅜	−1
95¼	95½	900	Chi. Gr. West., deb.. B.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	− ⅜
40½	41	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40⅝	40½	40⅝	40½	+ ⅛
131⅝	131⅞	5,165	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	131½	131⅝	131	131⅝	+ ⅛
174	175	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	174½	174½	173¾	173¾	...
160¾	161¼	200	Chicago & Northw....	160½	160⅝	160¼	160¼	− ⅛
118¼	118⅝	3,545	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	117⅝	118⅝	117¾	118¼	+ ⅜
46	47	1,000	Chi., Term. Trans. pf.	45½	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
57⅜	57¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅜
8	11	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅞	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49½	50	48¼	49⅞	+1⅝
4⅞	5¼	940	Colorado Southern	5	5¼	5	5⅛	− ⅛
15	15½	400	Col. & H. C. & I.....	15¼	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
178	179	1,485	Consolidated Gas	175½	179	175½	178¼	+3⅛
45¾	46	9,385	Continental Tobacco ..	46½	46⅝	45	46	+ ⅛
93	93¼	5,240	Continental Tobac. pf.	93	93⅛	92¼	93	+ ⅛
123	123½	1,500	Delaware & Hudson....	123½	124	123½	123¾	+1⅝
175½	177¼	1,540	Del., Lack. & West....	177	177⅝	177	177½	+2
21	21¼	800	Denver & Rio Grande.	21	21⅛	21	21¼	+ ⅛
75	75¼	550	Denver & R. G. pf....	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	− ⅛
13½	13⅝	200	Erie	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	...
37½	37⅝	672	Erie 1st pf	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	...
59½	59⅝	360	Federal Steel	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅜	...
81	81½	1,030	Federal Steel pf	81	81	81	81	...
20	Ft. Worth & D. C.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	...		
123	124	200	General Electric	123¾	124	123¾	124	+1
68¼	68¾	2 9	Glucose Sugar Ref.....	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	+ ⅜
167	168	345	Great Northern pf.....	166¼	167⅜	166¼	167⅜	+ ⅜
59½	60	397	Hocking Valley pf.....	59¾	59¾	59⅜	59⅞	+ ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	340	Illinois Central	114⅜	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	+ ½
41¾	41¾	1,300	International Paper ..	41½	41¾	41	41¾	+1
78¼	78⅝	280	Internat. Paper pf....	78½	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	10	Iowa Central	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾	...
52	53	10	Iowa Central pf	53	53	53	53	...
14	14⅝	12,610	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf....	14¾	15⅜	12½	12⅝	− ⅜
17	18	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	18	18	18	18	...
20⅜	21¼	250	Lake Erie & West.....	21	21	21	21	...
80¼	81	1,440	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80	80½	80	80½	− ⅛
74⅜	74½	3,970	Louisville & Nashville.	74½	74½	74¼	74½	− ⅜
117¾	118	1,150	Manhattan Con	117¾	118	117¼	118	+ ⅜
15	15¼	70	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15	15	15	...
208¾	210¼	410	Met. Street Railway...	208½	209¼	208¼	209¼	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	1,100	Met. St. Ry., rights...	13½	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	1,100	Mexican Central	14¼	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	...
63	63¼	5,350	Minn. & St. Louis....	60⅝	63⅜	60¼	63⅝	+5⅛
96¼	97	5,155	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	93½	96⅜	93½	96¼	+3½
36¼	36½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	2,300	Missouri Pacific	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...
48⅛	48⅜	600	National Biscuit Co...	48¾	49	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅜
101	101½	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	...
111	113	100	National Lead Co. pf..	112½	112¾	112	112	...
2¼	3	100	National Salt Co. pf...	2½	2½	2½	2½	− ½
53¾	54	400	National Steel pf.....	54	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
95⅜	97	1,570	National Steel pf.....	95¾	96	95¾	96	+1⅜
118	118⅜	2,400	New Jersey Central..	117¼	119	117	118⅜	+1⅜
197	199	540	New York Air Brake.	195	200	195	198	+3
128¼	139	1,795	New York Central	139	139	138¼	138¾	+ ⅜
26⅜	26½	3,310	N. Y., Ont. & West....	25¾	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
71⅝	72	1,010	Norfolk & West. pf....	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	14,075	North American	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
52¾	53	12,990	Northern Pacific	52½	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ⅝
78¼	78⅜	1,950	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅜	78⅜	77¾	78⅜	+ ⅛
39	40	440	Pacific Coast	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	63½	1,824	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	60	62½	60	62½	+2⅜
46⅜	47	2,150	Pacific Mail	47	47	46¼	46¼	+ ¾
135⅝	135¾	2,580	Pennsylvania R. R....	135⅜	136	135⅜	135⅞	+ ⅛
120⅝	121	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	119½	120¾	119¼	120¾	+1⅛
2	2¼	100	Peo., D. Dec. & Evans...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
69⅜	69½	2,270	P. C. C. & St. L....	69½	69½	68¾	69½	+ ⅛
57¼	58	600	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	57	57¾	+ ⅛
88¼	89	470	Pressed Steel Car pf..	88¾	88¾	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	920	Reading	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
60⅝	60¾	14,600	Reading 1st pf.....	59¾	60¾	59¾	60⅝	+1
33	33¼	3,300	Reading 2d pf.....	32⅜	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
13¼	15¼	22	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	12	12	12	12	...
17¼	17⅜	345	St. Louis Southw.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
39	39¼	2,730	St. L. Southw. pf....	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
55¼	58	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¾
113	114	10	St. Paul & Omaha	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	...
34⅝	34¾	1,855	Southern Pacific	34¼	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅝	100	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
51¾	52¼	1,550	Southern Railway pf..	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
78¾	79	5,685	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	78	79	78	79	+1
21¾	22	400	Texas Pacific	22¼	22¼	22	22	...
44⅝	44¾	7,825	Union Pacific	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
77½	77¾	4,945	Union Pacific pf	76¾	77¾	76¾	77¾	+ ⅜
77¼	78	175	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾	+ ⅛
72¼	73	450	U. S. Leather pf.....	72¾	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
51¼	51¼	520	United States Rubber.	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅜
115¾	116¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf.....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...
22½	22⅞	100	Wabash pf	22½	22½	22½	22¾	...
127	132	100	Wells-Fargo Express..	128	128	128	128	...
120	100	West Chicago Street....	120	120	120	120	+2½	
89⅝	89¾	174	Western Union Tel....	89¼	89¾	88¾	89¾	+ ⅛
9¼	10	1,500	Wheeling & Lake Trie.	9⅝	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	16¾	2,000	Wis. Cent., when iss..	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	...
54⅜	54¾	650	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54¾	54¾	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		286,867						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..100½	...	
3s, r., 1918..108¼	108⅜	
3s, c., 1918..108¼	108⅜	
3s, 1918, sm..108	108⅜	
4s, r., 1907..112¼	112⅜	
4s, c., 1907..113	114	
4s, r., 1925..129⅜	130¼	
4s, c., 1925..129⅜	130¼	
5s, r., 1904..111⅝	111⅞	
5s, c., 1904..111⅝	111⅞	
D. C. 3-65s..117	...	
Adams Exp..113	115	
Alb. & Sus..190	...	
Am. Coal...140	150	
Am. D Tel....	39	
Am. Exp....140	142	
Am. Lin. Co. 11¾	12½	
Am. Sp. Mfg. 5½	6¾	
A. S. M. pf. 20	30	
Am. T. & C.100	103	
Am. Tob. pf.140	145	
Am Arbor 18	19	
Ann Arb. pf. 40	41½	
B. & O. S. pf.	9	
Bald. Loc. pf. 8	9	
B. Al. pf.106½	139	
B. U. Gas...137		
B., R. & P. 82½	84	
B., R. & P. pf.	74½	
B. C., R. & N. pf.	102	
Can. South.. 53½	54½	
Can. Pacific.. 97	98	
Cap. Tract.. 94	96	
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	
C. I. & L.... 8½	8⅝	
C. & N. W. pf.	193	
C. T. & T.... 13	14	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.... 99	99¾	
C., C., & W. pf.... 37¾	41	
Cleve. & P..186	190	
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	
C. & I. D. pf.	6	
C. F., & I. pf.	110	
Col. Mid..... 5	6	
Col. M. pf.. 16	17½	
Col. So. 1st pf.	46¾	
Col. So. 2d pf.	17½	
Com. Cable..170	...	
Consol. Coal. 50	56	
Consol. Ice.. 41	42½	
Con. Ice pf. 85	90	
D. & R. G. pf. 20	21	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.....105	125	
Eighth Av...400	...	
E. T. & T. 95	98	
Ev. & T. H. 39½	40	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	
F. & P. M. 30	32	
F. & P. M. pf.	57	
F. W. & R. G. pf.	24	
Glucose pf...108	110	
H. B. Claflin.114	117	
Hock. Val.... 23	25	
Homestake.... 78	76	
Ill. Cent..L. 1.100	...	
Int. Silver.... 14	16	
Joliet & Chi.175	...	
Kan. & Mich. 10½	15	
K. & T. M. 3½	5	
Knick. Ice.. 49½	53¼	
Knick. I. pf. 74	77	
Lacl. Gas... 56½	57	
Lac. G. pf.. 96	100	
Lake Shore..208	210	
Long Island. 69	72	
Mah. C. R..150	...	
M. C. R. pf.105	...	
Man. Beach.... 11	22	
Md. Coal pf. 58	75	
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf. 56	58	
Mex. Nt. Rfs. 3½	3⅝	
Mich. Cent..111	...	
M., St. P. & S. S. M... 23½	24½	
M., S. M. pf. 63½	66	
Mo., K. & T. 12¾	12¾	
M. & Essex.184½	...	
Nat. Lead... 30	31	
Nat. Starch.... 5	6	
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Y. Cent. 10	20	
N. Y. C. 37	39	
N. Y. & N. H.	215	218
N. Y., L. & W.	34	
St. L. 1st pf. 65	14	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 31	75	
Norf. So.... 69	35	
Nor. & West. 21¾	21½	
Ont. Mining 7½	9	
O. R. R. & N. pf.	41	47
O. R. R. & N. pf.... 74	76	
P. C. 1st pf. 84	88	
Peo. & East. 4	5	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.. 89	90	
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	186	190
Pitts., C. & W. pf. 11	13	
Pull. Car.. 157½	158½	
Quicksilver 2	2½	
Quicksil'r pf. 8½	10	
Rens. & Sar 191	...	
R., W. & O.130	...	
R. Gr. West. 30	35	
R. G. W. pf. 75	79	
St. J. & G. I.	5	5½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf... 49	51	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf... 72	74	
St. P. & D. pf.	103¼	104
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. b. ctfs.. 60½	61	
Sil. Ex.	200	
S. R. & T. 8	8¼	
T. P. L. T. 12	14	
Third Av.....185	190	
T. & O. C.	20	
T. & O. C. pf.	40	
T. C. R. T. 65	66	
U. B. & P.. 27½	28	
U. S. Exp... 50	54	
U. S. Leather 0¼	0½	
U. & B. R.170	...	
Wabash 7½	7⅞	
Wag. Pal. C.187	200	
W. & L. E. 1st pf..... 50	55	
W. & L. E. 2d pf..... 23½	24½	

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Fern. Coal Company	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham preferred	25
Marshall Mill	65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	110½
Betsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $6,136,474, against $9,468,669 in the preceding week, and $7,635,530 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $275,875,748, against $295,286,591 in the corresponding period last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Crescent sold at .19, 300 Gould & Curry at .55, 10 Justice at .05, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 100 Potosi at .40, 800 Phenix at .11@.10@.11, and 1,500 Pharmacist at .05.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.34	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.70	Quicksilver	.60
Breece	1.80	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Sierra Nevada	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.25	Standard	2.50
Con. Imperial	.01	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol	.35
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Utah	.12
Crescent	.15	Victor	.10
Catalpa	.20	Yellow Jacket	.34
Dawood Terra	.60	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Consol	.45	Alamo	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.44
Gould & Curry	.44	Crip. Ck. Con	.11
Hale & Norcross	.32	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	.65.00	Golden Fleece	.24
Horn Silver	1.35	Isabella	.84
Iron Silver	.50	Mollie Gibson	.19
Julia Consol	.01	Mount Rosa	.22
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con	.09	Specimen	.16
Little Chief	.19	Union	.32
Mexican	.60	Work	.24
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.18½
Ophir	1.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Occidental	.18	Grey Forge	.12¾

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Gar. Con	.15
Gold Magnet	.01	Golden Fleece	.25
Jennie Blanche	.57⅝	Isabella	.84
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.55	Justine	.01
Alaska	.09¾	Pande Basin	.40
Anaconda	.40	Portland	1.95
Anchoria	.71	Sentinel	.00¾
Cr. Ck. Con	.11¼	Union Gold	.34
Cannon Ball	.008	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	.92	Work	.25½
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	2.05	Rosario Honduras	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
15,310	Am. Sugar, Ref.	159⅝	162¾	159½	162⅝
10	A., T. & S. F...	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2,275	A., T. & S.F. pf.	63½	63¾	62¾	63¼
1,560	Am. Tobacco ...	113¾	114½	112¾	114½
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	42	42	42	42
270	Am. Steel & W.	58	58	58	59
40	Anaconda ...	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
4,310	Brook. Rap. Tr.	114¾	114¾	113⅞	114¾
3,080	C., M. & St. P.	131¾	132¼	131	131⅝
2,900	Chi., B. & Qy.	136½	136½	135⅝	136½
990	C., R. I. & Pac.	118	118⅝	117¾	118¾
20	Ches. & Ohio...	27½	27½	27½	27½
320	Chi. Gt. West..	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
930	Cont. Tobacco	46¾	46¾	45	45¼
100	Federal Steel ...	59½	59⅝	59⅜	59½
390	Louis. & Nash..	74¾	74⅝	74¼	74½
660	Manhattan	117⅝	117⅝	117¼	117⅜
470	Mo. Pacific ...	48¼	48¾	47¾	48¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼
110	N. Y. Central..	139¼	139¼	138½	138¾
20	N. Y., O. & W..	26	26	26	26
350	North American.	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13¼
1,410	North. Pacific ..	52⅝	53¼	52¾	53¼
100	Nor. Pac. pf. ...	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
140	Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46½	46¼
240	People's Gas ...	119½	120	119½	120
60	Reading	21	21	21	21
1,600	Reading 1st pf.	60¼	61¼	60	60¾
320	Reading 2d pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33¾
40	Southern Ry. pf.	52	52	51¾	52
220	Tenn. C. & I...	77½	79	77¾	78¾
760	Union Pacific ..	44½	44¾	44	44¾
60	Union Pac. pf.	77¾	77¾	77½	77¾
89,053					

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼
20,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	85⅝	85⅝	85¾	85⅝
28,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	71½	71½	71½	71½
$53,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which may be found in another column: Norfolk and Western Railway Company, St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the Mexican Northern Railway Company, and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup	
4,500	108⅜
1,000	108½
Adams Express 4s	
4,000	106¾
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	
20,000	88¼
5,000	88½
500	88¾
6,000	88½
General 4s	
1,000	101¾
3,000	101½
500	101¾
6,000	101½
1,000	101¾
14,000	101¾
5,000	101½
Balt & Ohio 3½s	
10,000	95¾
27,000	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s	
5,000	100½
10,000	100¾
Brooklyn R T 5s	
1,000	115¼
5,000	115½
B, C R & N 1st	
7,000	108
Can So 1st 5s	
3,000	108
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
5,000	90¾
Cent of N J 5s	
2,000	121
5,000	121¼
Cent Pac 1st, w iss	
1,000	100
3,000	99¾
Ches & O gen 4½s	
1,000	97½
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
4,000	113¾
3,000	113¾
C, B & Q, Denver Division 4s	
1,000	102
C & E I gen 5s	
2,000	114½
1,000	115
C, M & St P, South Minn Div	
3,000	120½
C & N W coup gold 7s	
2,000	112½
C, R I & P gen 4s	
38,000	106½
13,000	107
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	
5,000	95
Col F & I 5s	
20,000	91
5,000	91¼
5,000	91½
Col & South 1st 4s	
5,000	86½
3,000	86
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	
5,000	95
Den & R G Imp 5s	
11,000	105½
Det City Gas 6s	
1,000	98¼
2,000	98⅝
Det, M & M L G	
40,000	19⅜
15,000	19⅛
Dul & Iron R 1st	
1,000	112
Gal, H & H 5s	
10,000	105
Hock Val 4½s	
3,000	101
H & T C G M 4s	
8,000	88⅜
Int & G N 1st	
4,000	124½
K C P & G 1st	
10,000	71⅝
15,000	71¾
5,000	20F 71¾
25,000	71¾
24,000	71
5,000	71¼
5,000	20F 71
20,000	71
30,000	20F 71
15,000	71
3,000	3 71¼
5,000	20F 71¼
2,000	3 71½
15,000	71½
Ky Cent 1st 4s	
6,000	98
1,000	20F 98
Lac Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
7,000	108½
Louis & Nash Coll Tr 4s	
10,000	99¾
5,000	99¾
L & N Ala grd 5s	
1,000	106½
Man Ry con 4s	
8,000	109½
Met Elev 1st	
13,000	118½
M W S E of Chi 4s	
400	96¾
Total	$1,381,000
Mex Int 1st 4s	
7,000	87
5,000	87¼
Mich Cent cons 7s	
5,000	111
Mo, K & East 1st	
5,000	105½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
4,000	93½
Mo, K & T 2d	
10,000	66
10,000	65¾
3,000	66
Mo Pac cons	
7,000	118½
Mo Pac trust 5s	
15,000	100
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
5,000	96
1,000	96½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	86½
N C & St L con	
5,000	107¼
N Y Cent 1st coup	
2,000	112
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	94½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
4,000	66¾

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeats Louisville in a Contest of Ten Innings.

WEAK BATTERS SAVE THE DAY

Hits by Warner and Carrick Bring in the Winning Run—Brooklyn Loses to Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	32	.656
Boston	59	34	.634
Philadelphia	57	38	.600
Baltimore	55	38	.591
Chicago	51	42	.548
Cincinnati	51	42	.548
St. Louis	52	44	.542
Pittsburg	48	47	.505
Louisville	40	51	.440
New York	37	53	.411
Washington	35	61	.365
Cleveland	17	81	.173

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 18; Cleveland, 8.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

The New Yorks required ten innings to defeat the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Timely hits by Carrick and Van Haltren brought about the desired result.

When the locals took their tenth turn at the bat there seemed to be very little hope, as the weakest hitters were to come to the plate. Foster, the first man up, was retired easily. Then came Warner, who waited patiently and received a base on balls. Carrick was the next batter and not one of the 2,500 persons present would have bet a doughnut against a dollar on his chances of making a hit, he being considered the weakest batter on the team. He picked out a nice straight ball, however, and sent a hit between the left and centrefielders. Warner sprinted to third, reaching there on a close decision. Carrick in the meantime ran to second on the throw to stop Warner. Van Haltren then sent a safe grounder into left field and Warner crossed the plate with the winning run.

The New Yorks started the game in a most promising manner, but after the third and until the tenth inning they fond Dowling's pitching rather a hard problem. Dowling was well supported, particularly by Clingman at short, and Ritchey at second. Zimmer's throwing to second was a notable feature of his catching.

Carrick pitched good ball, excepting in the third inning. Only one of the visitors' runs in this inning, however, was earned. An inexcusable error by Grady contributed two of the runs. The visitors' run in the fourth, which tied the score, was directly due to an error by Doyle, who failed to hold a throw by Davis which would have retired the batter.

The local infield did some sharp fielding after the third inning, a particularly good performance being a fast double play by Davis and Doyle. The latter did some clever baserunning in the second inning, stealing third by a grand slide, and then home, while an attempt was being made to retire Gleason at second. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	Clark, lf	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Grady, 3b	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	Leach, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	Warner, rf	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	2	17	0	2	0	Kelly, 1b	0	0	0	10	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	1	6	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	6	2	1
Foster, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Zimmer, c	0	1	1	3	3	0	0
Warner, c	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	Clingm'n, ss	0	0	2	2	6	0	0
Carrick, p	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	Dowling, p	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Total	5	7	30	22	3			Total	4	9*	28	15	1		

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Louisville, 5. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 2; off Dowling, 5. Struck out—By Carrick, 4; by Dowling, 3. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Gleason, Wagner, Zimmer. Double plays—Carrick and Doyle, Davis and Doyle; Clingman, Ritchey, and Kelly. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

McJames Enables the Visitors to Get a Safe Lead Early in the Game

The Brooklyns lost another game yesterday, being easily defeated by the Cincinnatis at Washington Park. The visitors gained a safe lead in the early innings by batting McJames's pitching when and where they pleased. Kennedy was substituted for McJames in the fourth inning, but the change was made too late. Dahlen, although he made two errors, did the best work for the Brooklyns. Corcoran did some splendid fielding for the visitors. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McBride, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	4	7	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	15	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	2	4	1
Selbach, lf	2	1	2	0	1	Anu'rs'n, 1b	1	2	14	1	0
McPhee, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	5	2
St'nfeldt, 3b	1	0	0	3	1	Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Peitz, c	2	2	3	1	1	Farrell, c	0	0	3	2	1
Taylor, p	0	1	0	5	0	McJames, p	0	0	0	3	1
						Kennedy, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	8	9	27	18	3	*Jennings	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	6	8	27	15	4

*Batted for Kennedy in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Corcoran, Selbach, Kelley, Anderson, (2.) First base by errors—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 12; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—by McJames, 1; by Kennedy, 1; by Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hits—McPhee, Taylor, Steinfeldt, (2.) Stolen bases—Selbach, (2.) Steinfeldt, Keeler, Kelley. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Kennedy, 5; off Taylor, 2. Double plays—McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley; Dahlen and Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, (2.) Wild pitches—McJames, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 2,100.

Boston, 18; Cleveland, 8.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Boston won a hard-hitting game from Cleveland to-day. Bailey of Boston, after being hit for four singles and a home run in the fifth, retired in favor of Hickman. Score:

Boston	4	0	1	5	0	0	3	5	..	—18
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	—8

Base hits—Boston, 20; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Boston, Bailey, Hickman, and Bergen; Cleveland, Bates and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—When the Philadelphias went to the bat in the eighth inning Thomas singled and Delehanty went to first on called balls. Tannehill then relieved Leever. Two more bases on balls, two singles, and a long fly tied the score, and in the tenth the home team won on three singles. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Both the Baltimore and St. Louis pitchers were batted freely to-day, but the visitors' errors counted heavily against them. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	..	—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; St. Louis, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Washington, 4; Chicago, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—McFarland's three-bagger with two men on bases in the seventh inning won the game for Washington to-day. McFarland's work was the feature of a slow game. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	..	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Basehits—Washington, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Duncan; Chicago, Taylor and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Archdiocesan Baseball Contest.

Next Sunday the Emeralds will play the Spalding Literary Union, leader in the Archdiocesan Baseball League, at the Protectory grounds, Westchester. The last time these teams played, the Emeralds won by the small margin of one run, after one of the best games witnessed at the Protectory this season.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The results of to-day's races here are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Toddy, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 12 to 1, first; Sakhrat, 112, (Turner,) 6 to 5, second; Lieut. Gibson, 112, (Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Gonfalon, Eloin, and Frandoo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hurly Burly, 111 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 1, first; Gen. Mart Gary, 107, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Clonsilla, 111, (Spencer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Lady Lindsay, Dr. Nembula, and Alpen also ran.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes; one mile and an eighth. Kinley Mack, 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, first; Lackland, 116, (Maher,) 6 to 1, second; May Hempstead, 126, (Turner,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:54¾. Dr. Eichberg also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Myth, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 1, first; Athamas, 110, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Strangest, 103, (Maher,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Jackanapes, Lightning Express, and Weller also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Charentus, 104 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 5, first; Kinnikinnic, 112, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Satirist, 102, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼. The Bachelor and Survivor also ran.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, five and a half furlongs. Kilt, 107 pounds; Curfew, 106; Belle of Troy, Ostra, Our Breezy, Diminutive, Jinks, Primavera, 102; Princess Margaret, 100; Incandescent, Lady Harriet, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Maribert, 122 pounds; Sidney Lucas, Prestidigitator, McMeekin, 110; Lady Contrary, May Jane, 107; The Corinthian, Strathmaker, 101.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Bannockburn, 127 pounds; Swiftmas, 116; Sanders, 114; Buela, 107; His Lordship, 105; Gen. Mart Gary, Handpress, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Meadowthorpe, 116 pounds; Blueaway, Charlie Rose, Dan Rice, 111; Premier, 106; Handpress, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; full steeplechase course. Burnape, 150 pounds; Wild Heather II., Red Hackle, 145; Horseplay, 135.

HARNESS RACES AT FORT ERIE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The harness races at Fort Erie to-day resulted as follows:

Electric City Stake, trotters, 2:24 class; $2,000.

Owyhee, b. h., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	1	1	2	2	1
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spear)	6	3	1	1	2
Amiss, b. m., (Middleton)	2	6	4	3	5
Bel Esprit, b. m., (Miller)	3	2	7	7	3
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	3	4	5	4	6
Farris, b. g., (Bowne)	4	5	3	5	7
Gold Lace, b. g., (Doble)	5	7	6	6	4
Bert Herr, br. h., (Cahill)	7	ds.			

Time—2:13¾. 2:11¾. 2:10½. 2:12¾. 2:14.

Pacers, 2:04 class; $1,500.

Searchlight, br. h., by Darknight, (McCarthy)	1	1	1	
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash)	2	2	2	
Anaconda, b. g., (McHenry)	4	3	3	
Beasie Bonehill, gr. m., (Dickerson)	3	4	4	
Borough Park, b. h., (Starr)	5	5	5	

Time—2:05½. 2:04¼. 2:03¾.

Wagon Race for trotters owned in Erie County, silver loving cup.

Cracksman, ch. g., by Red Wilkes, (George E. Leitzmer)	2	3	1	1
Volunteer Medium, b. g., by Pilot Medium, (C. F. Dunbar)	1	2	2	2
True Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (A. E. Perren)	3	1	3	3

Time—2:14¾. 2:16¼. 2:19½. 2:20½.

2:20 class, trotting; $1,500. (Unfinished.)

George Carney, b. g., by William H. Cassidy, (Lockwood)	2	1	1	
Venus II., b. m., by Cupid, (McHenry)	1	9	9	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	7	2	2	
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Merrifield)	3	4	8	
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	6	8	3	
Viola, b. m., (Starr)	9	3	6	
Neil Gwynne, gr. m., (Hurd)	8	6	4	
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	4	7	5	
Letah S., br. m., (Brigham)	5	5	7	

Time—2:15¼. 2:15¾. 2:14¼.

Martin Wins a Race at Birmingham.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Martin, the American jockey, won the Shifnal Plate Handicap, on John Barker's Miss Primrose, at the second day of the Birmingham August meeting today. Escurial was second and Winsome Lad was third in a field of seven.

TENNIS AT SORRENTO.

Only Thirteen Players Enter for the Maine Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 8.—The entry list for the annual lawn tennis tournament for the Maine State championship, which began this afternoon, was considerably smaller than last season. Although only thirteen players were entered in the singles, the list includes four of the crack players of the country—Fischer, Bond, Paret, and Davidson. These four men are expected to capture all the honors. Hackett, last season's winner of the State championship and challenge cup, will be here on Saturday to defend his claim to both.

Only the singles were started to-day, and four players were dropped out of the struggle. Bond and Paret each won a match to-day, but Davidson and Fischer did not play. The doubles will begin to-morrow. The first day's scores follow:

Preliminary Round.—A. S. Black beat S. M. Isaacs, 6—1, 6—1; W. S. Pend beat J. W. Rodgers, 6—4, 6—1; G. A. Cochran beat A. A. Capelle, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; J. P. Paret beat R. Thorndyke, 6—3, 6—3.

CANADA LOSES AT CRICKET.

United States Wins the International Match by 83 Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 8.—Some splendid batting was again seen here to-day, when the annual cricket match between Canada and the United States was resumed. The Canadians concluded their innings with a lead of seventeen runs over the Americans' first innings score. This was brought about by the unlooked for good batting of H. B. McGiverin, who hit vigorously for twenty-three, not out.

The Americans then took up the cudgels for their second innings, opening with the same pair who started the first innings. N. Z. Graves, from whom much was expected, yielded quickly, but Bates and Hinchman, and later Thayer, soon put a new aspect on the game.

The Canadian bowlers found their work cut out for them, and frequent changes were resorted to. Bates contributed thirty-eight and Thayer thirty-two. J. H. Mason, however, carried off the honors as the highest scorer, and he succeeded in just topping the half-century mark by good play. O'Neill, Goodman, and Climenson all added useful contributions, and the side was not disposed of until the total amounted to 219.

When Canada went in again the excitement became intense. The Americans fielded in brilliant style. Climenson bowled grandly, but still the runs crept in. Cooper played a fine innings for thirty-eight, Hill added thirty, and McMurtry eighteen. But it was when McGiverin came in, with the game in a critical condition, that the enthusiasm broke loose. He hit everything and scored at a marvelous rate, and as the American total was approached the cheering was loud. No one could stay with McGiverin, however, and the game came to an end when Forreston was bowled by Clark and the United States had won by thirty-three runs.

The following is the score:

United States—	
First inning	206
Second inning	219
Total	425
Canada—	
First inning	223
Second inning	169
Total	392

Robbers Get Money and Valuables.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Two masked men entered the home of George Hunter, Jr., at Centreville, during his absence last night, knocked Mrs. Hunter insensible, bound and gagged her, and carried her into the cellar. They then ransacked the house and confectionery store, getting away with $400 in money and other valuables, besides destroying property to the value of nearly $100. Mrs. Hunter was discovered by her husband upon his return early this morning. She is in a precarious condition, but it is thought may recover.

Whipped by White Caps.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Aug. 8.—Joseph N. Britton was taken from his home in Newark last night and severely whipped by White Caps. Mrs. Britton says she recognized several of the White Caps, and they are citizens of the village. Mr. Britton, it is alleged, has been making unlawful sales of intoxicating liquors.

Lackawanna's General Freight Agent.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—P. J. Flynn, Commissioner of the Colorado-Utah Traffic Association, has accepted the post of General Freight Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway.

CHEROKEE CLUB'S OUTING.

The Tammany Contingent of the 28th District Has Its Annual Fete—Councilmen Enjoy Themselves.

It seemed yesterday as if the entire voting strength of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District had turned out on parade, so large was the crowd that followed a brass band early in the morning from the Cherokee Clubhouse, 334 East Seventy-ninth Street, to the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street, where an Iron steamboat was waiting to take the club on board for its annual outing. But the voting population had not turned out in its full strength, for the Twenty-eighth Assembly District is a populous one, and the 1,800 men in line represented only a part of the Tammany Hall contingent. Senator Maurice Featherson, who is as silent as his leader, Richard Croker, rules the destinies of Tammany in that baliwick, and he is popular. But there were others in the big party who were neither members of the district organization or Tammany Hall men, and among them were Republican members of the Municipal Assembly. In fact, there were enough members of the Municipal Assembly present in the afternoon to pass the bond issues.

Witzel's Point View Hotel, at College Point, L. I., which was the destination of the club, has known large crowds in other years, when Tammany Hall had control of the municipal departments, but never perhaps such a large one as that of yesterday.

The start from the clubhouse was to be made before 9 o'clock A. M., but the parade through the streets of the district delayed it for an hour. Once on board the boat, the excursionists who had been supplied at the clubhouse with white caps and rattan sticks, parceled off into small groups of five or six, and with camp stools to serve as tables, gave themselves over to the enjoyment and disappointments of "I'll draw three," "Raise you a blue chip," and "That's good." There was a bar on the lower deck, where money was not a legal tender, and where only a demand was necessary for a round of drinks.

There was a substantial breakfast served when the grounds were reached, and almost every City Father present devoured fried eels with an avidity that seemed to show an ambition on his part to assume a truly Aldermanic girth. Then Stephen Meagher and ex-Assemblyman Michael Tobin led the way to the baseball grounds, where two picked nines were sent to the bat. It was a lively game for nine innings, but in the last inning William Blaney, who acts as Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn's confidential man, was unwise enough to take the place of the umpire, who had been invited to a faster game in the grove. Blaney gave a decision on a passed ball that called forth the criticism of a crowd of "rooters" from the lower end of the district, and after being almost mobbed retired from his position.

Other games and sports were fat men's races, three-legged races, sack races, potato races, in which the "Jones's Wood Boys," as Senator Featherson's followers are known, showed their athletic prowess, and then, before dark, there was a big dinner in which chicken and watermelon played a notable part.

Among those who attended the outing were Senators Sullivan and Featherson, Assemblyman Joseph Green, Councilmen Oakley, Fitzgerald, Murphy, Hart, Foley, Cassidy, Huyler, and Francisco; Aldermen McCaul, Burrell, Woods, Goodman, Woodward, and McEneaney; Police Captain Chas. B. Murray, Lawrence Delmour, John Delmour, Louis Davidson, Alfred Johnson, Solomon Stern, Thomas J. Campbell, Peter Hughes, Daniel Tobin, and Gilbert Higgins.

YELLOW FEVER ON A STEAMER.

The Sutherland Carries Two Cases from Havana to Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The British steamer Sutherland, Capt. Percy Nibbs, from Philadelphia July 20, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, from which port she sailed on Sunday, brought two cases of yellow fever.

It is believed that Capt. Nibbs is dying. He was ill two days before leaving Havana. Two other cases are suspected in the ship's company. The Sutherland received only a perfunctory examination before leaving Havana, and she will be held here until all danger is past. The crew and the ship will be subjected to the disinfecting process.

No new cases of fever were reported to-day in the city, and none has developed among the American troops within the last ten days. The local Cuban physicians praise the effective methods of the Military Governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, in fighting the epidemic. They say the Spaniards could have done as well if they had tried, but that the latter were too lazy.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The first case of yellow fever among the troops at Havana was reported to-day by Surgeon O'Reilly.

Official advices from Old Point and Hampton, Va., to the Marine Hospital Service state that no new cases of yellow fever have occurred in that vicinity since the one reported at the Soldiers' Home yesterday, and that there have been no deaths.

Preachers on Quarantine Guard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 8.—There has been no change in the yellow fever situation since yesterday afternoon, and it is quite probable that the quarantines will be raised this week. A feature of the shotgun quarantine here is the presence on the line to-night of every minister in the city, each preacher standing guard in his allotted section for a period of six hours.

Trouble in Kearny Soldiers' Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—The veterans of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny have decided to test the right of the Board of Managers of the home to keep from them any portion of their pension money as payment of their board. A meeting of the veterans was held to-day for the purpose of organizing and bringing the matter into the courts. Benjamin F. Moorehouse was elected Chairman and Lyman D. Crissey Secretary and Treasurer. "We are not treated right in this matter," said Chairman Moorehouse. "The Board of Managers of the home has no right to take any part of our pension money from us."

Walter E. Duryea Resting Easily.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Walter E. Duryea of this place, who had his spine injured near the base of the brain by diving into too shallow water at Oyster Bay yesterday, was brought home to-day and is resting easily. The injured spine is being cared for and not the least strain that would increase the injury is allowed to be put upon it. It is thought possible he will recover.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Dullness at Private Contract—95 and 97 Liberty Street Sold at Auction.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for Robert Wallace two more of his row of five-story American basement dwellings on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 326 feet west of Central Park West. This completes the sale of the entire row of five houses.

Paul Mayer has sold for William Dongan the five-story flat, 2,544 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story brick tenement, 2,095 Second Avenue, 25 by 100; also, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 245 East Thirteenth Street, 23 by 103.

S. S. Gould, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, has leased to Brown, Draper & Co. for a term of years the three lower lofts in the McCready Building, now in course of construction at 145 and 147 Fifth Avenue.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new building to be erected by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets. The cost is estimated at $1,800,000.

Results at Auction.

The foreclosure sale of the twelve-story building, 95 and 97 Liberty Street, by Auctioneer William M. Ryan yesterday, occasioned little interest and resulted in a formal knockdown to the New York Realty Company, in which firm Robert E. Dowling, the plaintiff in the action, is a partner. The building occupies a plot 39 by 119. Bids were taken over and above a prior mortgage of $310,000, and the selling price amounted to $431,991. Results of other auction sales follow:

By James L. Wells.

Beacon Street, West Farms, south side, 102.4 feet west of Classon Avenue, 25 by 147 by 25 by 143, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia E. Swords.... $1,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

445 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to D. A. Gaylor.... 35,300

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, southwest corner of Mohegan Avenue, 75 by 133.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to W. Marty.... 4,050

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Fallows, referee, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 125.9 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 14.8 by 84.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,229.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, 338 and 340 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, about 110 feet west of First Avenue, 58.10 by 100.11 by 150.6½ by about 125, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $24,434.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,564.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nineteenth to Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, west side, for an eight-story brick and stone store, 184 by 253.8; William Crawford, owner; W. H. Hume & Son of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,800,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, 150 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 32 by 72; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $300.

Sheridan Avenue, east side, south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame drying house; New York Central Railroad, owner; cost, $250.

Third Avenue, east side, 165.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, with store, 15 by 60; G. Chappelle of 1,003 Boston Avenue, owner; Louis C. Vanacek, architect; cost, $6,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, for two, six-story brick flats, with stores, 50.11 by 95 and 50 by 90; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, owner and architect.

Alterations.

Nos. 37 and 39 Old Slip, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Schermerhorn & Auschittly, owners; C. Pace of 1,375 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 152 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick stable and a two-story dwelling; Frederick Barusch of 201 Seventh Avenue, owner; Henry Hassall, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 697 and 699 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Jacob Wiehe of 333 East Eighty-third Street owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; L. F. McArthur of 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; F. T. Camp, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 2,770 Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; estate of Marla Frith, owner; M. C. Merrit, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,071 Forest Avenue, to a three-story frame flat; A. C. Grimm, premises, owner; F. G. Schmueser, architect; cost, $150.

IMPROVING FOURTH AVENUE.

Big Fireproof Structure to be Built on the Corner of Nineteenth Street Very Soon.

The large plot, 131 by 150 feet in size, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, formerly the site of the Gettysburg cyclorama structure, is soon to be improved with a twelve-story fireproof building. The property was transferred yesterday by the Cameron Company to Jennie S., wife of John H. Parker, for a consideration of $100. Mr. Parker is President of the John H. Parker Company, builders, and it is by that concern that the structure will be erected.

Plans have already been prepared by Architect W. H. Birkmire and work will be begun very soon. With the exception of a ten-foot space on its southerly and easterly sides the building will occupy the entire plot. It will be of the most improved construction and will be adapted to both loft and office uses. Its cost is estimated at $750,000 and, according to Frank E. Parshley, Vice President of the Parker Company, it will be ready for occupancy by the first of next April.

Ever since the removal of the cyclorama building this corner has been the subject of many rumors, and its improvement with family hotels and office structures has been repeatedly announced. The rebuilding of the section between Union and Madison Squares, Fourth Avenue and Broadway, has been particularly active recently, and Mr. Parshley said last evening that the time seemed ripe for some substantial improvement of the large plot which his company has just bought. The property has been in the hands of the Cameron Company for about two years.

The actual price paid by John H. Parker has not been disclosed. In connection with the transfer, Jennie S. Parker gave three mortgages on the property, having seven months to run, and amounting to $207,500. Mrs. Parker also mortgaged property at the northeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for seven months, in the sum of $30,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of 4th St, 15x110 x118x110, William's Bridge; John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, to Martin Geiszler and John R. Perlhefter.... 4,830

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of 4th St, 15x110 x118x110, William's Bridge; John Muller to Martin Geiszler and John R. Perlhefter, quit claim.... 50

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, 50x100; John B. Conlon to Adolphus L. Rau.... 1,200

GREEN LANE or Av, nw corner Glebe Av, 25x100.3; Hudson P. Rose to Alexander Porges.... 1,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x85; Fanny Bressant to Samuel Wolff.... $1

JACKSON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, 75x87.6; Jennie E. Miller to Robert Goeller.... 1

LOT 9, block A, amended map Mapes Estate; William and Annie DeVere to Flora Raymond.... 700

LOTS, 348, 349, 382, 383, 661, and 662, map property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; James D. Bell to Mary C. Burke.... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 886.3x82; Christian A. Keppler to Frederick and Annie M. Folker.... 1

MELROSE ST, s s, Lot 690 and e ½ of Lot 689, map of village of Melrose south, 75x100; Valentine Diehl and others to Roman Catholic Church of St. Adalbert.... 100

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 192.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Margaret McMahon and another to Mary A. and Thomas J. McMahon, ½ part.... 1

MORTON ST, s s, 130 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Annie J. Keane to James and Lizzie Lonergan.... 15,000

PEARL ST, se corner State St, 107.6x85.10x irreg; Robert and Nicholas H. Chesebrough to Cheesebrough Building Company, 3,990 shares of the capital stock.... —

PLOT begins at line between lots 96 and 97, map Fairmount, 116 ft w of Crotona Av, 100x104.8x100x101.6; Mary A. Campbell to Annie T. Howley.... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 258.11 ft s of 170th St, 15x110.8; John C. Heintz and another, executors, to Louise A. Grill.... 2,400

WEST END AV, se corner 106th St, 20.9x90; William Leslie to Robert S. and Ida Streep.... 1

3D AV, 519, 18.2x60; Lulu Benson to Elizbeth Murphy.... 1

4TH AV, se corner 19th St, 181x150; The Cameron Company to Jennie S., wife of John H. Parker.... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x 100; Robert Wallace to John Farrell.... 100

77TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.8; Lydia H. Schlereth, individually and as executrix, to August Ruff.... 18,850

81ST ST, 335 West, 20.2x98.9; Sarah Rosenblatt and others to Elizabeth Butler.... 14,500

90TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Bernhard Mayer to Jacob Kassewitz.... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x80x irreg; Harriet W. Brown to Park Carriage Company.... 1

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Florence E. S. and George E. Weyl to Eliza Gilman.... 10,000

104TH ST, S West, 19.5x101x23.6x100.11; Mina Ascher to John F. Burke.... 20,000

106TH ST, 336 East, 25x100.11; Israel Mendlovitz to Wolf Fine.... 15,000

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Mary J. Silvester to Theodore De Witt.... 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x 199.10 to 130th St; Charles E. Lydecker, referee, to Oscar Dressler.... 59,000

134TH ST, n s, 183

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:15 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LEONARD, LAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

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Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By a lady as visiting private secretary; exceptionally talented letter writer; would supervise giving of luncheons, dinners, in all details; arrange menus, ordering, purchasing, and superintending the making of soups, entrées, salads &c., in perfection; either in or out of town. Majavis, Box 139 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK.—By married couple; man, coachman and gardener; wife, cook; references. L., Box 69 1,242 Broadway.

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GARDENER.—By practical gardener, with large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns; trees, shrubs, hardy plants, planting and making of new place; Scotch; married; no children; references. Gardener, Box 197 Times Office.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR COLLINS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Collins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
Dated August 8th, 1899. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JACOB DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, No. 1,335. To the creditors of Jacob Deutsch, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Deutsch was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar St., in New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, Aug. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of GEORGE W. FLOYD, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George W. Floyd of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said George W. Floyd was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St. in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, Aug. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FREISEM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Freisem, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

NO. 548.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR C. MANDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is herbey given that Arthur C. Mander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELWIN S. PIPER COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 996.

To the creditors of Elwin S. Piper Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Elwin S. Piper Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, setting forth that a composition of forty per cent. upon all secured debts, not entitled to a priority in satisfaction of its debts, has been proposed by the Elwin S. Piper Company to its creditors, as provided by the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy, and that it firmly believes that the said composition will be accepted by a majority in number and in value of its creditors whose claims are allowed, and praying further that a meeting of its creditors may be duly called to act upon said proposal for a composition, according to the provisions of said acts, and rules of court.

And further notice is hereby given that a meeting of said creditors will be held at the office of Leo Frank, Trustee, Number 320 Broadway, New York City, on the seventeenth day of August, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to act upon said proposal for a composition, &c.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM S. SILVERMAN and HARRY SCHORR, individually and as partners of the firm known as Silverman & Schorr, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 290.

To the creditors of Abraham S. Silverman and Harry Schorr, individually and as partners of the firm known as Silverman and Schorr, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of Feoruary, A. D., 1899, the said Abraham S. Silverman and Harry Schorr, individually and as partners of the firm known as Silverman and Schorr, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of August, A. D., 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT ULMER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Ulmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated August 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Vogel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated August 1, 1899.
FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.
au2-1aw6mW

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.
JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899.
LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899.
WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL H. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.
ELLA M. CORNELL SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY L. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899.
CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.
ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899.
MARIA KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.
ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langbahn, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Therese Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-1aw6wW

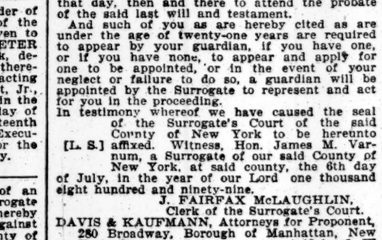
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter M. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 488 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
52 Wall Street, New York.
PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

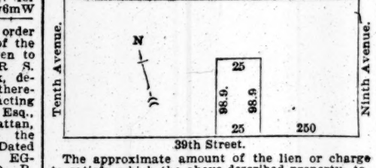


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al, against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:



The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.
JOHN DUFF, Referee.
EURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au2-2aw3wW&Th&au24

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Neails, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Black, now deceased.

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.
LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw7w

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28, N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF WORCESTER and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also

MAZET TOLD OF ROBBERIES

Two Out of Fifty Witnesses Report the Recovery of Any Goods.

SAY POLICE WERE LUKEWARM

Committee Employe Declares Department Records Are Incomplete—Captains May Testify To-day.

The method of the Police Department in dealing with robberies and burglaries was the subject to which the Mazet committee directed its inqury when it reassembled yesterday in the chamber of Part IX. of the Supreme Court. Some fifty witnesses, representing every section of the city, testified to having been robbed of property ranging in value from $100 to $6,000, and in but two cases had any of the stolen property been recovered by efforts of the police.

"We shall endeavor to show," said Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, at the opening of the session, "that there has been a large increase of robberies and burglaries coincident with the so-called wide-open policy now prevailing in the city, and that this is due to certain conditions in the Police Department itself. There seems to have been no uniform system of keeping the police records. If no arrests resulted, usually no record was entered, so that in trying to find out how many robberies there have been we have had to depend largely on the arrest books. Of course in the greater number of cases there is no arrest."

C. C. Miller of 66 Broadway began the robbery recital by telling of how he and a friend named Swinton were attacked and robbed one night recently on the Bowery, near Houston Street, under the glare of the electric lights and with the street crowded with people. No arrests were made, and the jewelry stolen by their assailants was never recovered.

Charles L. Gates, a dry goods merchant of 2,052 Third Avenue, told how burglars entered his store last March and stole goods valued at $400. He reported to the police, but no recovery was made.

Philip Hahn of 207 Centre Street was robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of razors and knives. He reported the robbery to Capt. Stephenson, who told him to "keep quiet about it." No arrests were made, and he never got any of the goods.

HOUSES AND STORES ROBBED.

Sidney B. Bowman of 316 West Fifty-first Street had his apartment robbed several months ago. A detective came to see him once or twice but nothing was ever recovered or any arrest made.

Stiles A. Torrens was robbed of jewelry and silverware valued at $150, while living at 174 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. He reported to the police, and the detectives told him they were watching the pawnbrokers' shops. That was all the satisfaction he got.

Harry H. Levy's place, at 38 East Ninth Street, was broken into in the daytime and $800 worth of neckwear taken. A detective called and got a sample of the goods. That was the last he heard of the matter.

David A. Doyle, dealer in trunks at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, was robbed of two wagonloads of valises and dress suit cases last Spring. The police told him the street cleaning carts might have prevented the policeman on beat from hearing the noise of the robbers' wagon. None of the property has been recovered.

Morry Leweck had $900 worth of cloaks taken from his store at 619 Eighth Avenue two months ago. The policemen on the beat was tried for not discovering the burglary and acquitted, but he never got back any of the stolen cloaks.

Max Kase of 198 Stanton Street was robbed on Jan. 7 of rugs valued at $250. Nothing was recovered, no arrests made.

Edward Solomon had forty-four overcoats stolen from his wholesale clothing store at 114 Bleecker Street on Decoration Day. He reported to Capt. Chapman, but heard nothing more about it.

Morris Slifka of 213 East Fourth Street, dealer in suspender trimmings, was robbed last Fall of $200 worth of spool silk. None of the goods has been recovered. The police sent a detective, who said he would look for the thieves. He never saw the detective again.

Morris Wolff of 207 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street keeps a pawnshop. On Feb. 17 thieves looted the place of $200 worth of pledges. He reported to the police, but nothing came of it.

PAID $30 TO GET WATCH BACK.

Thomas B. Chrystal of 29 West Eighty-fourth Street had his flat robbed two weeks ago of $400 worth of money, jewelry, and clothes. He reported to the police. A detective called and told him to keep silent about the robbery. Two days later the detective told him he thought one of the stolen watches was in a pawnshop on Tenth Avenue. Mr. Chrystal identified the watch and redeemed it for $25. "Then I 'fixed' the detective," he said. "I gave him $5 for his trouble."

Herman A. Weaver of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street testified that last Spring his store was robbed of $150 worth of dress goods. The police made no arrests, and none of the property was recovered.

Samuel B. Hyman of 21 West Third Street, manager for McDonald, Stout & Co., said that firm's store was robbed of $4,000 worth of silk goods on Decoration Day. Capt. Chapman was in command of the Mercer Street Station, and the robbery had been reported to him, but without result.

David Fox of the firm of Hein & Fox, dealers in hats at 123 Bleecker Street, told of the remarkable performance of burglars who entered their store on July 3 and, in broad daylight, carted off $6,000 worth of goods, leaving about $7,000 worth behind. A policeman stood on the corner all the while, and Mr. Fox intimated his suspicion that there was collusion by declaring that the policeman invited the janitor down to the corner to see the parade while the first wagonload of goods was being taken from the store. The first recovery of a portion of the stolen goods was made a few days ago in Long Island City. Mr. Moss asked if this was the robbery that took place while Capt. Chapman was showing a green policeman how to prevent burglaries.

Richard Cluff of 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street testified that his home was entered by burglars on the night of March 10, and everything worth taking stolen. The police had done nothing on the case.

MISSING SILKS AND TOBACCO.

Adolph Meyer of 145 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street told the committee that he had been robbed of silks to the value of $700. "I never expect to get any of the goods back," he said, "because I know of numbers of cases just like mine, and the police never do anything."

Thomas J. Lockwood has a storage warehouse at 244 Front Street. On March 15 thieves pried off the lock of the cellar door, put on a dummy lock, and stole four bales of tobacco worth $2,500. The police were notified, but did nothing. The Front Street store connects with another on Water Street also owned by Mr. Lockwood, which was entered Oct. 4, 1898, and six bales of tobacco, worth $4,000, taken. He has never seen any of the tobacco since and no arrests have been made.

Max De Herman lost $400 worth of cloaks from his factory at 222 Greene Street last March. He reported the robbery to the police in vain.

Jacob Epstein of 50 West Third Street told of $1,600 worth of silks and satins being stolen from his place. The police never acted on the case.

Gustavus Cronheim's store at 494 Broadway was robbed last November and $4,000 worth of laces, ribbons, and velvets carted off. "I don't hope to get any of them back," he said.

Abraham Adler told how burglars took $300 worth of pictures from the shop of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 373 Fifth Avenue, in February. None of the pictures has been recovered.

The apartments of Joseph Stephano of 133 Waverley Place were entered on May 22, and a watch, diamonds, and $300 in money stolen. He reported the robbery at the Mercer Street Station, but without result.

Emil Schlessinger, hat manufacturer of 37 West Fourth Street, was robbed on the night of May 6 of $200 worth of silk goods. He tried four times to get the ward detective to call at his store without success. "It wasn't even in the papers," exclaimed Mr. Schlessinger.

POLICE WERE "SHORTHANDED."

Otto T. Schuller of the silk firm of Walter H. Graff & Co., 450 Broome Street, said that on Feb. 4 their store was robbed of silk worth $800. The police claimed to be "shorthanded" and did nothing.

Richard I. Cross testified to the robbery of his residence at 6 North Washington Square last Summer. The burglars got $800 worth of wearing apparel, none of which was recovered.

John Preiser of 94 Bowery said his furniture shop was entered by burglars in April and $450 worth of goods taken. The police are still working on the case.

Samuel Goldsmith of 104 East Fourteenth Street, testified that his furnishing goods store had been robbed of $800 worth of goods several months ago, but the police had made no arrests.

Mrs. Julia Dolan of 83 University Place was robbed of $2,000 worth of dress goods last September. The thieves carried off almost all of her stock on a wagon. A detective claimed to be at work on the case, but she never recovered anything.

Mrs. Clark of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street said her flat had been robbed three times recently. The first time the thieves got $1,000 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel. She reported it to the police, but they paid so little attention to it that she didn't report the last two burglaries.

Simon Falk, 469 Seventh Avenue, stated that five weeks ago his place was robbed of $500 worth of dresses and silks. He had not been able to interest the police.

Otto Kuester of 48 Centre Street told of a burglary at his store in January, when $400 worth of jewelry was taken. Five weeks later, his place was robbed again. Three weeks ago, the cutlery store at 46 Centre Street, was looted in the same way. The police were inactive.

Frederick Griffin of J. & R. Lamb, 53 Downing Street, said burglars robbed the firm of $450 worth of brassware in January. There was strong evidence against two men. One was arrested and released on bail. The other was still in the neighborhood, and had never been arrested.

Arthur Barnes of 404 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was robbed of $250 worth of clothing in June. He reported the case to the police, and that was the end of it.

Isaac Cohn of 103 Bleecker Street had $700 worth of furs stolen on Sept. 17. The police had never found any trace of the burglars.

POLICE RECOVERED THIS STUFF.

Robert Edwards of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue supplied a surprise. He had been robbed of fourteen rolls of bronze, but the police had promptly recovered it. He complimented the police on their shrewdness.

Herman Polk of 103 Eldridge Street lost $740 in cash and jewelry in March. The police reported the discovery of clues, but no one has been arrested, and none of the stolen things recovered.

Julius Rashkie of 366 West Broadway, manufacturer of silk waists, was robbed of $400 worth of goods four months ago. He recovered some of the goods through a friend, who traced them, but the police did nothing of their own accord.

Henry I. Hunt's apartments at 22 Manhattan Avenue were entered in June and jewelry and clothing worth $90 stolen. When he told the police they showed, he said, that they did not think it worth bothering with.

John O'Hare of 467 Fourth Avenue reported the loss of several hundred dollars' worth of silks in February. His property is still missing.

Abraham Desch told of being on a Belt Line car that was held up at Corlears Hook Park at midnight on July 16, and one of the passengers relieved of his watch chain.

Myer J. Cohen of 91 East Broadway had $1,900 worth of silks, cloths, and ready-made garments stolen from his store on April 16. He appealed to the police at the Madison Street Station, but to no purpose.

Mazzaro Cassazzo of 486 West Broadway lost $196 worth of jewelry by burglars entering his place. Detectives looked over the premises, went away, and never came back.

Isaac Falks of 46 Hester Street was robbed of $1,000 worth of silks and satins on April 8. The police apparently ignored the case.

Anton Sickie had $900 in cash and $1,750 in notes taken from his rooms at 1,674 Avenue A a month ago. The police told him they would do what they could, which has been nothing so far.

Samuel Kramer, 11 Hester Street, was robbed of $1,000 worth of silks a year ago. The police looked the place over and left, never to return.

Harris Horowitz's store at 42 Hester Street was robbed of $2,000 worth of silks on March 5. Two men were arrested on suspicion and discharged in court without his being notified. None of the goods had been recovered.

Mr. Moss called a halt here. He directed attention to the fact that all these robberies had occurred in the last year and a half, and said that 160 witnesses who had had similar experiences had been summoned, but that he thought enough testimony had been produced to prove the case. A recess was then taken.

POLICE RECORDS OF ROBBERIES.

At the afternoon session Charles F. Dillon, an employe of the committee, was put on the stand to testify to the condition of the robbery records required by the police rules to be kept in the office of the Chief and at each precinct headquarters. Summaries made by him showed that in Manhattan and the Bronx, between Jan. 1, 1898, and May 15, 1899, the Chief's book recorded 1,059 burglaries, with a total of property stolen of $330,944. This book dated back only to March 1, 1897, and from that date to Jan. 1, 1898, it recorded 694 burglaries and a valuation of stolen property of $172,537.

Comparing the robbery book kept by the Chief of Police, and that of the Twentieth Precinct, Mr. Dillon said that in the Chief's book there were 47 entries; that in the precinct book 43 of these appeared and 258 others, in which the value of the property was $16,000. All these should have been on the Chief's book also. He found robberies recorded in the felony book and not in the robbery book, and altogether such a confusion of records as made it absolutely impossible to tell how many robberies and burglaries had occurred in any one precinct.

Throughout the afternoon session Mr. Moss kept Mr. Dillon on the stand, comparing with him the robbery records of various precincts and those at Headquarters. Chief Devery had said, Mr. Moss recalled, when he failed to answer questions about details, that it would all be found in the records. "We are now finding how much there is that's left out of the Chief's records," said Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss read from the records to show that there had been an increase of robberies in the Nineteenth (the Tenderloin) Precinct. The felony book, he said, showed that there were 210 arrests for felony in 1897 and 387 in 1898, and that for the first six months of 1899 there were 196 such arrests. This, Mr. Moss said, showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

The committee will meet again this morning. All the police Captains have been subpoenaed, and some of them may go on the stand to-day.

MOSS ANSWERS COLER.

Denies Any Formal Defense of Councilmen — Says They Are Checks on Bureaucratic Power.

Frank Moss counsel for the Mazet committee, yesterday sent a reply to Controller Coler relative to Mr. Coler's criticism of the defense of the contumacious Councilmen recently made by Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss said that he had not made the defense formally, but in conversation with a number of reporters had expressed himself when asked his opinion as to the testimony of the Aldermen and Councilmen. He thought that the Controller and himself were looking at the matter from two different points of view, and that the best answer he could make would be to state anew his conclusions, as follows:

First—The government of the city was largely in the hands of bureau chiefs, who are not elected by the people, and are no longer removable by the Mayor. They have still two and a half years to serve, and all are high in the councils of Tammany Hall, and followers of its chief, who is avowedly working for his own pocket, and for his friends, and who originate measures calling for public improvements and determine methods and places and select contractors.

Second—That there are many costly buildings in the course of construction, and the expenditure of the money is in the hands of these men, and that the only check upon them is the vote of the Municipal Assembly.

Third—That this system has taken the place of the former practice of applying to the Legislature at Albany for permission to expend public moneys in certain ways, and that the Municipal Assembly was intended to act as a check upon heads of departments.

Fourth—That if the Municipal Assembly does not act as a check on bureau chiefs there is nothing left but a government by bureaus co-ordinated by Tammany Hall in the Democratic Club, and that Mr. Coler's declaration that the Municipal Assembly's functions ought to be limited to peanuts and legislation is tantamount to saying that a local Legislature elected by the people ought not to be trusted with the money spending power.

Mr. Moss then continues to the effect that citizens generally have erred in their judgments of the Councilmen's motives in refusing to pass upon the Hall of Records issue, and that the citizens were in danger of erring against the principle of popular government if they took Mr. Coler's advice and abolished the Municipal Assembly, or if the policy of judicially coercing a legislative body was adopted.

In conclusion, Mr. Moss states that his efforts to retain one house of the local Legislature in this Democratic city, and to give it real dignity and power, dispose of the Controller's allegations as to partisan motives.

MR. HENDERSON'S APPEAL.

Counsel for Capt. Price's Lawyer Argues Against the Legality of the Mazet Committee.

The case of Henry C. Henderson, appellant, against the People of the State of New York, respondent, was argued before Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday morning. Mr. Henderson was represented by J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., the people by District Attorney Gardiner, and the Mazet committee, through the coutesy of the District Attorney, by John Proctor Clarke. The case is an appeal from a judgment rendered by Magistrate Olmstead, who fined Mr. Henderson $5 for alleged disorderly conduct while acting as counsel for Police Captain James K. Price when a witness before the Mazet committee.

Mr. Cady, in presenting his case to the Judge, took the ground in the first instance that nowhere in the testimony in the Magistrate's court upon which the defendant was fined was there the slightest evidence of disorderly conduct. Mr. Cady then endeavored to establish the illegality of the Mazet committee. Before going into this subject, however, he took up the matter of the right of a witness before the committee to be represented, which, he argued, was undoubted, by counsel.

Upon this point Judge Newburger said he would have to be guided by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Going into the question as to the legal status of the Mazet committee, Mr. Cady said:

"The resolutions adopted by the Assembly conferred no power on the committee to conduct an investigation after the adjournment of the Legislature. That power could have been given by statute, but not by the resolution of a single house, and, if that proposition is tenable, the committee had no authority to conduct an investigation and, therefore, no right to order Mr. Henderson to leave the room and no license to eject him by the strong hand."

Mr. Cady then quoted from the statutes relative to the powers of the Legislature and argued at length on his construction of the same.

"The committee was created," said he, "in direct contravention of Section 21 of the legislative law, which provides that 'neither house shall, without the consent of the other, appoint any committee of its own members or others at the public expense, except in cases of contested election, or incur any expense whatever, except as provided by this chapter.' The committee had no power to create a new form of punishment to be inflicted upon a citizen without trial or hearing. The assault upon Mr. Henderson by Crawford (the Sergeant at Arms of the Mazet committee) and his expulsion from the room, when other members of the public were permitted to remain, constituted an invasion of his personal and private rights and a restraint of his liberty, which are both unjustified by either the Constitution or any statute. These acts were done at the mere caprice of the committee. There was no warrant for them in the Constitution."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cady's argument, John Proctor Clarke addressed the Court. Mr. Clarke said that he, unless directed by the Court, did not care to enter into a discussion relative to the powers of the Legislature and this attempt to hamper, throttle, and neutralize the work of the Mazet committee. The defendant, Mr. Henderson, had he been on any Sunday school excursion or at any ward gathering and had conducted himself as he did before the Mazet committee, would have been arrested, and any Magistrate would have declared him guilty of disorderly conduct. The question as to whether he had been guilty of disorderly conduct was, Mr. Clarke claimed, the only question before the Court.

District Attorney Gardiner then addressed the Court and stated that he desired to say something about the facts in the case as taken from the records. Viewed dispassionately, it seemed to him that the committee had lost their heads during the trouble. The testimony of the witnesses before the Magistrate was that when ejected Mr. Henderson, a reputable lawyer, was sitting quietly in his seat, and was not at that moment guilty of any disorderly conduct. Of course, he resisted being ejected when he was not doing anything to cause his being removed.

Judge Newburger took the papers and reserved decision.

REFORM CHINAMAN DONE UP.

Chu Wong Gets Mixed Up with Some Anti-Ming Tuck Tongers.

For the second time within a week the Centre Street Court has been turned into a miniature Chinatown. Chinamen of all degrees were on hand yesterday, and all on account of the Ming Tuck Tong Society, which desires to reform Chinatown. This society was formed by those who are opposed to the gambling fraternity, which practically controls Chinatown, and the trouble is of long standing. While many cases have found their way into the courts, a still greater number have been settled according to the native Chinese custom, which is to fight it out first and talk it over afterward.

Chu Wong, who keeps a laundry up town and is one of the leading spirits in the reform agitation, had the misfortune yesterday to need some supplies, and hied himself to Chinatown. When opposite 24 Pell Street he encountered a number of anti-Ming Tuck Tongers, who, spotting Chu Wong as one of the Celestials who had been the cause of much trouble to them, proceeded to show him how dangerous it was for a reformer to wander about alone in Chinatown.

As to exactly how the affair started, no one knows. Spectators say that there was a general mix-up of Mongolians, from which emerged the reformer in a badly battered condition just as Policeman Schaeffer reached the scene. At the sight of the policeman the Chinamen scattered, Schaeffer was able only to gather in Chu Wong and Lee Haugh of 24 Pell Street. Chu Wong professed inability to perambulate to the station house, and a patrol wagon was summoned and the pair taken to the Centre Street Court.

In court it was found that Chu Wong was seriously hurt. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was called and the Chinaman removed to that institution. The doctors found that, in addition to severe contusions of the forehead and scalp, Wong had a badly fractured ankle. Not being able to understand Mongolian chatter, Magistrate Brann held both of the Chinamen on a charge of disorderly conduct, and when Wong gets out of the hospital the Magistrate will endeavor, with the aid of an interpreter, to straighten the matter out and discover who is who and what is what.

WIFE MURDERER A SUICIDE.

Giacamo Moredo Hangs Himself in the Hudson County Jail.

Giacamo Moredo, who was committed to the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City on May 22 for killing his wife, committed suicide some time during Monday night by hanging himself to the hook from which his cot had been suspended. The cot, which was a plain piece of canvas, he had torn into strips. These he had twisted into a cord, one end of which he had fastened to the hook while the other end was formed into a noose and fastened about his neck. In order to adjust the cord he stood on the frame of the cot and then jumped. The suicide was not discovered until the corridor was opened to the prisoners at 8:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Moredo's wife left him in April last, their home being in Weehawken. She accused him of ill-treating her. She went to Hoboken with her two children and made her home with her mother at 405 Adams Street. Moredo went to the house several times and asked her to return to him. She refused. On Sunday, May 21, Mrs. Moredo and her mother went out for a walk, taking the children with them. Moredo, who had been watching the house all day, followed them. He overtook them at the head of Adams Street and stabbed his wife to the heart with a stiletto.

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CHASING BOY PRISONERS

Four Randall's Island Inmates' Bold Dash for Freedom.

TWO ESCAPE BY SWIMMING

All Leap Overboard, but a Tug and Boats Capture Those Who Make for New York.

Four young inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island made a desperate and partially successful attempt to regain their freedom yesterday by jumping overboard. The attempt was premeditated, and had been well planned. Two of the boys reached the Long Island shore and escaped, after a long and perilous swim through the waters of Little Hell Gate. The other boys were captured after an exciting chase in the Harlem River, in which Capt. Grace of the tug Refuge, and a number of small boats took part. They are now in solitary confinement on bread and water diet in the prison ward of the institution, while the police are looking for their companions.

The escape occurred about 2 o'clock, when the boys were attending to their regular duties, and for an hour there was no end of excitement among the officials. Each day the boys are detailed to various kinds of work about the grounds, and yesterday among those on the coal dock, which is on the west shore of the island, were William Kercher, fifteen years of age, and William Miller, sixteen years of age. On the east shore of the island at work in the garden were James Brennan, twelve years of age, and A. Crowder, fifteen years of age. While the keepers' attention was attracted elsewhere Kercher and Miller got their shoes off, and at a given signal leaped from the stringpiece of the dock and started to swim for the New York shore. They had swum probably two hundred feet before they were discovered and an alarm given. Capt. Grace, on board the tug Refuge, was going up the river at the time, tnd put about to pick up the boys.

While all was confusion at this point word was sent from the east shore of the Island that Brennan and Crowder had leaped overboard, clad only in their coats and overalls, and were making for the Long Island shore. A boat was sent to intercept them, but the boys were good swimmers, and, aided by the tide, reached the Long Island shore after a hard swim, and disappeared in the woods before the boat was near them.

Miller and Kercher did not meet with success. They were expert swimmers, however, and dodged their pursuers many times. Kercher was finally captured with the aid of a boathook and dragged into a Whitehall boat nearly exhausted. Miller eluded Capt. Grace for over half an hour. Every time the Refuge got near him he dived and swam under water, keeping the old Captain guessing as to where he would appear again. On one occasion when the deckhands of the Refuge thought they had their boy prey and were about to reach over the side and grab him, he sank with a grin on his face, and when they discovered him again he was on the other side of the boat. As it was low tide and the boat could not be taken much further inshore Capt. Grace grew desperate, and threatened to run the boy down if he did not come aboard immediately. This threat had the desired effect, and the boy finally allowed himself to be pulled aboard the boat. He had no explanation to offer to Superintendent Carpenter, except that he wanted to get away and be free.

NO HOUSE OF REFUGE ABUSES.

Superintendent Carpenter Denies the Charges of Inspector Dorr Against His Management.

Superintendent Elisha M. Carpenter of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island made an indignant denial yesterday of the report that he had been forced to resign his position owing to complaints made to the State Board of Charities regarding the inefficient management of the institution. When seen yesterday by a reporter Superintendent Carpenter said:

"It is due to the public and to the friends of the 800 children and youth now in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island that some notice be taken by me of the statements made in the papers during the past few days respecting alleged abuses there. There is no just foundation for such charges.

"Inspector Dorr of the State Board of Charities called at the House of Refuge to make the general inspection which his duties required. He was accorded the freedom of the institution. When it became evident that he was abusing this freedom by unwarranted interference with the discipline of the institution I informed him that I would be obliged to report him to his board if he did not change his course, as it would reflect upon the State Board of Charities.

"Immediately communications began to appear in the papers such as 'Startling Abuses in the House of Refuge Discovered by Inspector Dorr,' 'Consternation in the Controller's Office,' 'An Instrument Used for Punishment Lodged in the Office of the State Board of Charities,' &c. I wrote at once to the President of the State Board charging Inspector Dorr with a flagrant violation of the law, which reads: 'No such officer or inspector shall divulge or communicate to any person, without the knowledge and consent of said board, any facts or information obtained pursuant to the provisions of this act. On proof of such divulgement or communication such officer or inspector may at once be removed from office.'

"Now when the papers of this city learn that a State Inspector of charitable institutions is prostituting his office to vent his spite upon the Superintendent of a reformatory I am confident their columns will be no longer open to him or to his friends, or to any one whom he may deceive; for it is well known that the only press cannot be used to vent personal spite when that object becomes known, as it must be in the present instance.

"It is proper for me to say that the alleged interview at Albany on Monday with the State Controller is incorrect. He could not and never did say that an investigation was made which resulted in my resignation, for it is wholly false. At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, on the 5th of May, I presented my resignation, to take effect Oct. 1, stating that my forty years of reformatory work would be completed at that time and that I desired to retire. I then asked for two months' vacation—June and July—to visit Europe, stating that on my return I would complete the improvements going on during the Summer. My request was cheerfully granted. I made the trip, and am now fulfilling my promise to the board. I may be permitted to add that a resolution was passed by the Board of Managers at its annual meeting commending my management of the institution.

"As for myself personally, my forty years of reformatory work is not likely to suffer at the hands of a young man who has no honor and it without principle. Dorr is simply trying to vent his spite on me because I called him to account for his actions. I have been long enough at this kind of work now, and think my record will stand. I have a dairy farm in Orange County, and intend to retire there and occupy myself writing a book on my experiences in reformatory work. Such a book, I believe, is needed, as most of the books on this subject are theoretical."

Superintendent Carpenter was in charge of the House of Refuge at Rochester for eleven years, for twenty-five years he was Superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and for the last four years he has been at the head of the House of Refuge. On his leaving the Juvenile Asylum the Board of Managers gave him a check for $2,500.

ONE-ARMED MAN STOPS HORSE.

Lawyer Finnerty of Coney Island Checks Runaway on Surf Avenue.

Lawyer Owen F. Finnerty of Coney Island, who has but one arm, was yesterday afternoon applauded by a large crowd of people on Surf Avenue for stopping a runaway horse. He lost one arm many years ago stopping a runaway, but this fact did not prevent him from attempting the feat again.

The horse belongs to Michael J. Fitzgerald of 603 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan. He was driving on Surf Avenue with Miss Julia McNamara. At Eighth Street the horse became frightened at a merry-go-round and dashed down the crowded avenue.

Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss McNamara were thrown out and the animal was tearing wildly along when Lawyer Finnerty sprang before it and grabbed the bridle. He was dragged about a block, but succeeded in stopping the horse.

THREE HUNDRED NEW CITIZENS.

Many Rejected by Judge Thomas for Lack of Requisite Knowledge.

The process of transforming subjects of foreign powers into citizens of the United States, able to vote next Autumn, was concluded for the season yesterday by Judge Thomas in the Federal Building. At least half of those who aspired to citizenship failed to satisfy the requirements. When they were questioned as to their knowledge of the Constitution and geography of this country their replies were not of a character which satisfied the Judge that they would use their privileges with discretion.

A characteristic case was that of an Italian, who came up to be examined with a smiling air of confidence.

"What's your name?" was asked.

"Wilma MaKinla," was the reply, to the manifest horror of the applicant's witness, who started gesticulating and whispering in an agonized manner.

"Oh! Ah! Antonio Grandi," replied the applicant again.

"Where do you live?" asked the Judge.

"Washington."

"Well, you'd better go there and learn a little more English," was the verdict, and the disappointed Mr. Grandi was led away, reproaching his coach bitterly.

Altogether, about three hundred applicants were successful in passing the ordeal. Italy furnished the largest number, Russia being second.

TWO SPARROWS WHIP A CAT.

A queer fight, in which a pair of sparrows worsted a cat, was witnessed at the lower end of Hudson Street, Hoboken, yesterday. The sparrows had built a nest in a tree, and one of the young sparrows with which the nest was afterward equipped fell out before it had learned to fly and fell fluttering to the sidewalk. The parent birds followed it, but an alert cat was already after the young sparrow.

Nothing daunted by the size of their opponent, the parent birds made a rush for the cat. They fluttered about the cat's head and pecked at its eyes, and kept it so generally busy that it had no time to look after its intended prey.

While this was going on a bevy of sparrows flew down, and in some way supported and upbore the young sparrow until they carried it to a fence, whence it made a short flight on its own account and succeeded in reaching the tree from which it fell.

By that time the cat had been put to flight and the parent birds flew back to the tree, where they and the other sparrows twittered and chirped for half an hour, as if they were holding a political convention.

Turned on the Gas for Insomnia.

William Buckland, twenty-two years old, of 605 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, went to the Imperial Hotel, 5 Exchange Place, Monday night and secured a room. He was found unconscious yesterday morning, the gas being turned on and the room filled with it. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he was revived after two hours' hard work. He said he did not intend to kill himself, but turned on the gas because he was unable to sleep. He intended to turn it off again when he became drowsy, but had no sooner thrown himself on the bed than he became unconscious.

To Repair Jersey City Schools.

As the result of a conference between Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, the Board of Finance, and the Directors of Education it has been decided to appropriate $30,000 for the repair of the public schools. The Directors asked for $54,000, but the Board of Finance held that this amount was extravagant. It was found that $20,000 included in the estimate was to be devoted to the purchase of furniture.

Brooklyn Church Calls a Pastor.

The congregation of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has extended a call to the Rev. Warren H. Wilson of Pawling, N. Y., to become pastor of the church.

Suicide After Family Quarrel.

Charles Kleh, a clerk living at 346 East Tenth Street, committed suicide by taking poison, at the Hotel Bub, 161 Avenue B, sometime Monday night. Several days ago he had a quarrel with his wife, and left home to live at the hotel. She went there yesterday morning to see him, and found him dead in bed. It is supposed he took poison, as a glass containing some drug was found on a chair at the head of his bed. He left a note stating that the trouble with his wife, compared to the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Bub, drove him to suicide.

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A special purchase of Women's Pique and Denim Dress Skirts, full circular shape, finished with combination colored bands. Value 5.00; on sale at
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OLD WOMAN'S PATHETIC STORY

Widow of Police Captain William B. Lowery Found Destitute and Sent to the Almshouse.

Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, heard a pathetic story, told by an aged woman, who had been found wandering aimlessly about the streets on Monday night. The woman, who is seventy years old, gave her name as Mrs. Emily J. Lowery, and said that she was the widow of a former New York Police Captain, William B. Lowery. Her husband, she said, died ten years ago.

Mrs. Lowery told the Magistrate that her son Frank, who was in the navy, died about eight months ago of a fever contracted in Cuba. She had another son living somewhere in the city, she said, but was unable to locate him. Mrs. Lowery said that she was homeless and without means of support. The Magistrate committed her to the almshouse.

Mrs. Lowery's husband was Capt. William B. Lowery, who was in command of the Sixth Police Precinct in this city a quarter of a century ago. He was a relative of the State Senator of that name, and because of his bluff appearance and fierce whiskers had the nickname among the members of the force of "Beef-a-lo Bull," a parody on Buffalo Bill. As a police officer he was independent, and often got into trouble on this account. In May, 1876, he was tried and disciplined by the triumvirate commission—"Hank" Smith, "Clint" Wheeler, and "Sid" Nichols—for permitting a violation of the Sunday law at the Atlantic Garden.

Capt. Lowery shared deservedly in the credit his detective, Joseph M. Dorcey, won for the arrest of a murderer. James H. Noe, a brushmaker, was struck on the head Aug. 21, 1875, by a burglar whom he surprised in ransacking a loft of his place of business, at 275 Greenwich Street. Mr. Noe died at the Chambers Street Hospital. Several arrests were made without tracing the crime home, and it was feared that it would go unpunished, when Dorcey and his Captain traced Mr. Noe's watch, which was pawned in the Sixth Precinct, to the murderer, John Dolan, who was executed at the Tombs.

KEUKA COLLEGE WINS A SUIT.

George A. Ray Must Pay His $500 Note Made as an Endowment.

George A. Ray, upon being informed by Dr. Hall that efforts were making to raise $20,000 for Keuka College, at Keuka Park, Yates County, N. Y., and in order to enable the corporation to obtain a subscription of $5,000 from Gen. Magee, encouraged such efforts, and with a view of facilitating them executed an instrument promising to pay two years subsequently to the President of the college $500, with 5 per cent. interest, for the purpose of endowing it. By efforts and expenditures, induced to some extent by his acts and conversations, the $20,000 fund was raised and the $5,000 subscription paid.

The college then brought suit against Ray upon the instrument referred to, and judgment rendered thereln in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the note constituted an enforcible obligation. The court held that evidence of circumstances antecedent to and contemporaneous with the execution of the note and of subsequent events was competent as furnishing a basis for implying a request on the part of the maker of the note.

TAKEN FOR A KIDNAPPER.

Mother Running to Save Her Child Howled at and Then Applauded.

Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, wife of Edward Lawrence, living at 348 West Eighteenth Street, yesterday morning by mistake gave her five-year-old daughter an overdose of a mixture containing laudanum. When she discovered the child turning blue she held her up by the feet and stuck her finger in her throat. After the little one had vomited some of the medicine the mother ran for a drug store with the child in her arms. She was taken for a kidnapper, and was followed by a howling mob of boys and girls.

The druggist administered antidotes, and then the mother raced the little one up and down the pavement in front of the pharmacy to keep her awake. The crowd of boys and girls applauded this performance. An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital, and the acc